BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. S. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MAHOMEDBHOY PIRKTHALLY SYED ABDULLAH BREL

VOL. IX NO. 75 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 30, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Calling at Marseilles.

A Passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
— —		
4th June — —	"Nagoya "‡	6,854
11th „ — ..	"Dongola"	8,056
25th „ — ..	"Malwa "•	10,911
25th „ — ..	"Neuralia"	9,082
2nd July — ..	"Kashgar"	8,840
9th „ — ..	"Karmala"	8,933
16th „ — ..	"Delta"‡	8,087
23rd — —	"Narkunda "•	16,115
30th „ — —	"Morea"	10,800

Morea, Marva, Narkunda } Through steamers from Australia.

Somali Extra. Proceeds direct from Port Said to London and only conveys second saloon passengers.

†Nagoya, Delta Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers' arrival.

S. I. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

3rd June	"Chanda"	6,169

Has second saloon accommodation for limited number of gentlemen only.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamer.	Remarks.
31st „	"Farkunda"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.
30th June	"Mantua"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	Remarks.
23rd May ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
24th „ ..	LIGHTNING	Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st June	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
26th „ ..	BAMORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage &c P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACHINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Roa' Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In July	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
10, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 153
Telephone No. 1378.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIZ SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru	C. Okuda	16th May	2nd June
Honolulu Maru	K. Hirano	25th „	5th June
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	1st June	12th June
Indo Maru	T. Hatano	16th June	25th June
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	23rd June	1st July.

E. SHIMA,
Manager.

Allied Bank Limited.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	B. Tanda,	6074	14th May	26th „
† Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	8824	17th „	26th „
Tottori Maru	S. Ito	5966	15th „	25th „
Hakata Maru	T Sasaki	5970	25rd „	5th „
Tajima Maru	K. Takano	5995	11th June.	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota	6995	22nd „	4th July.

a This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to
E. NAGAMI,
Manager.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	9,898,529

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,680
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,25,00,340
RESERVE FUND	75,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,25,000 AT THE RATE OF 1½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,25,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

E. A. CRIMMELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921. 3,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princes Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Deccan
Ahmedabad	(Sub-Agency Parbhani)
Ahmedabad City	Hyderabad Sind
Akola	Indore
Akyab	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Allahabad	Jalpaiguri
Alleppy	Karachi
Amraoti	Lahore
Bangalore	Lucknow
Ballary	Madras (Mount Road)
Benares	Madura
Bezwada	Mangalore
Bimlipatam	Masulipatam
Bombay (Byculla)	Moulmein
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nagpore
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Narayanguneo
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Outacamund
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Patna
Calcutta (Park Street)	Poona
Calicut	Quetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 200,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagar, saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rtido Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon

Branches:—
Tainan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 294.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. E. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., LD.

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay,

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

MAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
"DHURANDHAR BROTHERS",
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency C. P. Berar and C. I.,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARNA, Asst. Secretary, K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Head Office
Poona City Lahore.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1913.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,93,254	15	3
Reserve Funds	15,70,234	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hapur		
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For further particulars and rules of business apply to—

[illegible]
Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

HEAD OFFICE:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Agra	Delhi	Lahore
Ahmedabad	Dhubri	Lucknow
Allahabad	Dibrugarh	Madras
Bombay	Gauhati	Mandalay
Calcutta	Gaya	Mauritius
Cawnpore	Gowalpara	Moradabad
Chittagong	Jamshedpur	Muzaffarpur
Cocanada	Jorhat	Patna
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Cuttack	Kidderpore	Shillong
Darjeeling	Kurseong	Silchar
Dehra Dun	Lahore	Singapore

Bankers in Egypt: The National Bank of Egypt.

The Bank grants Drafts on its Branches and Agencies, collects Bills, receives deposits, buys and sells Bullion and Coin, issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

Rates and Terms may be had on application.

A. MACKENZIE,
Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Adelaide	Hongkong	Penang
Bombay	Kandy	Perth
Brisbane	Kobe	Rangoon
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Melbourne	Singapore
Fremantle	Newcastle	Sydney
Galle	Penang	Yokohama

Bankers in London: The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

The Bank grants Drafts on its Branches and Agencies, collects Bills, receives deposits, buys and sells Bullion and Coin, issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

Rates and Terms may be had on application.

A. MACKENZIE,
Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK
5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing Director*

HEAD OFFICE 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta. NATIONAL INDIAN INSURANCE CO. MARTIN & *Managing Agents*

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*
Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LYTTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta

REMEMBER

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Brightness ! **Permanency**

Non-corrosiveness !

Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

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THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

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Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A visit will positively profit you

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except on Fridays.

ADMISSION FREE.

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Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Bourjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

SIVANLAL RANTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Gen. Agts.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED a SENIOR PROOF READER for day and night work whenever required. Must be a trained hand and quick in corrections. Apply sharp Box No. 607, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED a PROOF READER used to JOB and NEWS Work, must be a steady and trained hand. Men with newspaper experience need apply only to Box No. 408, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED Experienced or trained graduate capable of teaching, mathematics and an under graduate. Good salary. Apply Box No. 4001, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R 308

WANTED—An energetic Forman, having knowledge of Boilermaker Smithy and machine shop. Apply with testimonial to Box No. 4028, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" A R 352

WANTED.—Influential Travelling CANVASSERS, to secure orders, for Swadeshi Piece-goods on Commission basis, throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Apply K. SHANKERLAL & CO., Manek Chawk, Ahmedabad. A R 298

WANTED—One GENERAL CLERK with Typewriting, good prospects. The Western India Electric Co., Ltd., phinstone Circle. A R345

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a competent and experienced SECRETARY for an electrical concern up-country. Those with experience of the work of Joint Stock Companies need apply to Box No. 4032, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A C9508

WANTED—A Surveyor for Land Survey. Must have experience of measuring the building works and preparing abstracts. Good pay for a competent man. Apply sharp to ABDULLA B. PEERMAHOMED, Architect, Sardar Mansion, 70, Apollo Street, Fort. A R9501

WANTED—A First class MECHANICAL ENGINEER having good experience. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms to Bhiwani Cotton Spg. and Wg. Mill Co., Ltd., 7, Malharrao Wadi, Dadiseth Agiary Lane, Bombay No. 2. A C 9492

WANTED an experienced Stores-keeper. Apply The INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 320 Mint Road, Fort. State clearly experience, salary, references and other credentials. C9474

WANTED—Experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, those having worked in Import-Export firms, need only apply in own handwriting with salary required and testimonials. Box No. 4005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" A R315

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced Taxi driver for new Taxi car, 20 per cent. earnings given. Must have passed Police test. Preference given to applicants producing book showing previous earnings Apply Box No. 4029 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R 359

WANTED, for Northern India an European Forest Officer. It would be necessary, for successful candidates to possess an extensive knowledge of general forestry works combined with ability to economically fell, transport and cut timber. Liberal salary. Apply to, DOUGLI BROS, 265, Hornby Rd., Hornby House, Fort, Bombay. A R 339

WANTED immediately for the Victoria High English School, Dewas 2, Central India, a [illegible] SCIENCE TEACHER on a salary of Rs. 60-75 per month. Apply to the Undersigned, before 31st May, 1921, with testimonials stating past experience. B. N. BHAJEKAR, B.A., LL.B., Commerce and Education Member of Council, Dewas State 2. A C 9488

WANTED B.E. or L.C.E. or any other 1st rate man as whole-time Assistant to an Engineer in Bombay. Must be good at Theodolite Surveys, Construction and Theoretical calculations. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Good future prospects. Apply Box No. 4012, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R327

WANTED IMMEDIATELY an Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, to take over the work of construction, and erection, of Oil Engines, Generators, Balancers, Crane [illegible] laying of over-mains and etc., in a large centrally situated. The Applicant must have sufficient practical experience of [illegible] gines and three-wire D. C. System and apply at once with copies of testimonials [illegible] will not be returned, to Box No. 403 [illegible] Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—Six SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, for German East Africa (now British) for a tour of three years' service. Salary Florins 200 p.m. rising to Florins 250 by annual increments of 10 Florins in the Monthly salary; £10 outfit allowance 2nd class trainfare from home to Bombay and back £2/10 incidental charges and Travelling allowance, Free quarters or florins 25 per mensem in lieu Candidates should possess a diploma of L.C.P.S., of Indian University and none but such men need apply. For further particulars please apply personally to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents: Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa), 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. A R 349

SITUATION WANTED.

AN ENERGETIC—Young Indian just arrived, from the continent and America with full information of machines and m/c tools wishing to establish manufacturing factories; those who take interest and willing to invest capital should apply to Box No. 4027 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." B R 353

HOUSE & FLATS TO TET.

TO BE LET—Small Godown—two Rooms, Modikhana, rent Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 4011, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C R325

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Godowns, at Sir Harkisondas Hospital, premises New Charni Road. Apply TOOLSIDAS TRIBHOVANDAS Purshotam Buildings, New Queen's Road, opposite, Royal Opera House. C R 328

TO BE LET—Comfortable Blocks suitable offices, on public road. Apply JAGJIVANDAS NANDLAL & CO., 177/81, Abdul Rehman Street. C R354

READY FOR SALE—Lindie ammonia 4 tons ice plant complete with engine, boiuer, distilled and filtyltered water system turning out its capaciti within 24 hours. Subject to inspection during this season. Apply to Box No. 4014 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C aR 332

TO BE LET.—Building on Plot No. 10 Ballard Pier Estate. OFFERS ARE INVITED from respectable firms for the LEASE of the above building either whole or in part for a term extending from one year to five years. The Building will be ready for occupation either at the end of May or June and is suitable for Banks, Offices etc., Brokers and House Agents need not apply. For Plans etc., see the Undersigned, K. G. TAMBE, L.C.E., Architect and Civils, Engineer, 30-32, Medows Street, For. C R 313

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A completely fitted Dispensary in Poona. Apply B. PATEL and Co., opposite Railway Hotel, Charni Road Junction. G R311

WANTED PURCHASERS of a flourishing Laundry at Parel, monthly income about Rs. 500. For particulars see Mr. K. MAHADEVAN, 18, Javeri Building, Elphinstone Road, Parel, between 8—10 a.m. and 7—9 p.m. G C9459

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

WANTED—A FLAT for a Hindu family, not Orthodox. Near about Grant Road Station, must have five rooms and bath a W.C. attached. Very careful and used to European habits. Reasonable offers considered. Replies to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." E

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS with bath and kitchen for an up-to-date Hindu family. Must be in the Fort area or near about. Apply Box No. 606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." F

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Few New Woodstock Typewriters, New Gramophone Machine, at wholesale rate, can be seen at BHIMJI JAYRAJ & Co., next to Italian Restaurant, Chowpatty Seaface. T R325A

FOR SALE at the Mathradas Mills, DeLisle Road, Parel, one Slubbing Frame of Messrs. Howard and Bullough, Ltd. (1895) of 84 Spindles and one Roving Frame of Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, Ltd. (1896) of 156 Spindles. For further particulars apply to the AGENTS, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort. T C9505

THE Forest Economist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, will be glad to receive names, addresses and terms of business from firms dealing in Minor Forest Produce, such as, gums, resins, essential and fixe oils, fibres, flosses, lac, wild rubber, spices, drugs, ivory, dax, etc. as frequent enquiries are received requesting introductions to firms with whom business may be done in the above products. T C 9437

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

DESIRED to rent 1 or 2 rooms by a Parsee in any Parsee family in or around Bombay. Please write to Box No. 4021, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." D R344

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF N. JAMNADAS & CO.

WASTES—(1) Oily cotton No. 2, (2) Sized Waste one foot (3) 20s. Stripping. Tenders invited upto 5th June, 1921, with a deposit of Rs. 200. Delivery within six days of the acceptance of the Tender. We do not bind ourselves to accept the highest or any Tender. Apply to The General Manager, The Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ltd., Sopara Baug Road, Parel, Bombay. C 9504.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Coppy Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Reader, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 59, Medows Street, Fort.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on Saturday the 4th Proximo, that day being a Public Holiday, King's Birthday) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th May, 1921. C 9513

NOTICE.

THE
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Patron
H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar
Founders.
Prince Victor Narayan, etc.

CHEAPEST RATES OF LIFE INSURANCE.
Absolutely Sound Schemes.

Secure your family from want by insuring your Life.

For Proposal Forms, etc., apply to the Head Office.

6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

WANTED Energetic Canvassers.
Liberal Terms Offered.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for (1) constructing a fountain and (2) providing drainage and water fittings to the same at the junction of Carnac Road and Frere Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACRISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Development Work.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th May, 1921. C9509

UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHARE HOLDERS.

AS individually intimated, the share certificates, have since long been ready for delivery. Share holders, who have not taken delivery of the same are requested to do so in exchange for documents duly endorsed, on any week day except Saturday.

From 6th June 1921, only, certificates will be accepted for transfers.

(Sd.) BISHESHWARNATH BHARGAVA
B.A. LL.B.,
Secretary.

Rogay Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 21st May, 1921. C 9458

THE NEW NATIONAL COLLEGE.

THE NEW NATIONAL COLLEGE of the Nagpur Education Society will be started on the 1rt of July, 1921, at Nagpur. The first year and third year classes will be opened for the present. The Society will also run second year and fourth year classes, from the middle of July, provided the number of candidates, for each class is not less than fifteen to begin with. The students, desirous of joining the College, should apply as early as possible. Applications for admission to the second year and fourth year classes should reach any one of the undersigned, not later than 10th July. The Society has selected an efficient staff and every care will be taken to impart excellent instruction. Fees in the 1st and 2nd year Rs. 50 per year and fees in the 3rd and 4th year Rs. 60 per year. For other particulars apply to or see the undersigned.

(Sd.) K. L. DAFTARI,
Mahal, Nagpur.
V. R. KOTWAL,
N. T. KUNTE,
Sitabuldi, Nagpur. C9517

BOMBAY HOUSING SCHEME.

The insufficiency of housing accommodation is a standing grievance in Bombay, but matters can be much improved if a system of regularly advertising vacant rooms, flats, or houses for residential purposes is adopted. Similarly those who are in need of such accommodations should make liberal use of newspaper columns at a nominal expense and thereby facilitate to obtain accommodation with the least delay.

It is common knowledge that while houses and rooms are vacant those who want them cannot get them for want of information. This is a great loss to individuals and hardship for those in need—if the two parties can be afforded opportunities to let each other know of his requirement then much trouble, hardship and inconvenience is saved on all sides.

In these days of house scarcity, we have decided to afford every facility to the house-owner and would-be tenant to come into touch with each other direct without any middlemen and waste of time in bargaining.

To make this scheme successful and to afford house-owners, burdened with heavy taxes and up-keep charges, some relief by finding for them desirable tenants we have decided to make a nominal charge for publishing a list of vacant rooms and flats for residential purposes, consisting of the name of the owner to be applied to, the address of the vacant place, accommodation and rent, altogether a maximum of four lines for each advertisement at a nominal charge. The same facilities will be afforded to those in need of residential quarters. In either case the parties should advertise through "Box" System.

SPECIMEN OF "TO LET" ADVT. COPY

No. 12, Princess Street—one room, bath attached. Rent 120/- per month. Box No.——

Chowpatty Sea Face, one flat of 5 rooms Rent Rs. 600/- per month. Box No.——

SPECIMEN OF "WANTED ACCOMMODATION" ADVT. COPY

TWO rooms, bath & cook-rooms separate, in or near Fort. Rent no matter. Box No.——

ONE Flat five rooms, bath & kitchen—near Kalbadevi. Rent limit Rs. 250/-. Box No.——

SPECIAL RATES FOR A REGULAR BUNCH OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Particulars apply to the Manager,

The Bombay Chronicle

TO LET—For Office purposes a big flat immediate possession. Apply Box No. 4024, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C R347

TO LET—Big Godowns, of size 35ft. by 50ft. each at Mazagon. Please apply to Mr. Esmail Ebrahim Chunawala, Mazarpakhdy or Advt. Dept. Box No. 4013 "Bombay Chronicle." C R 324

TO LET—Suitable Offices, in Krishna Building, near Empire Theatre. Vicinity of Banks, Post Office and Railway Station, Electric Lights and Lift. Desirable neighbourhood. Apply to THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD., on the premises. C C9496

TO BE LET—FLATS of most suitable accommodation in a newly built property at Rebsch Street, West Agripada, near Byculla Club. Rent reasonable. Apply SALEMAHOMED FEERMAHOMED & CO., 2-10, Nishanpada Road, Khadak, or at the premises. C R317

TO LET—Specious GODOWNS, 50ft. by 25ft. height 17ft. entirely fire-proof, from 1st June at Anjirbag, Rose Cottage Line, Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply CHAMPSY BHIMJI & CO., on spot. C R318

TO LET very comfortable BLOCKS suitable [illegible] European and Parsi families, totally [illegible] on Makba estate, opposite [illegible] Das, Parel Road [illegible] Baroda Street [illegible] BHAVANJI, 2[illegible] C R[illegible]

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET a spacious bungalow upper floor only at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, near Musjid Station, or Chagla Villa, Dadar. C R355

FOR SALE—(1) At Tardeo Hon'ble Byramji Jejeebhoy's spacious cart, building plots admeasuring, from 900 to 3,000 square yards, and two bungalows subject to Fazandari, rents, (2) at Walkeshwar Road. Building plot, area 2,000 square yards commanding excellent sea view.

For particulars apply to Mr. Tribhovandas Purjevandas "Luxminivas" Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. R R 358

FOR SALE.—For Monsoon CLOSED FRENCH CAR, 3 seater enclosed body by Hyland 4 new tyres, Zenith Carburettor, Bosch Magneto, 30 miles per gallon Rs 3,000. Box No. 3098, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." J C 9464

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION of Davar's College of Commerce commences on the 6th June, in New Larger Premises, at Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort. Intending students should immediately apply for Prospectus. M R328

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Second-hand or new Doubling Frames, Sizing machines and Warping machines. Apply with specification and full particulars with lowest rates to C. AARON & SONS, Weaving Establishment Pappinisseri (North Malabar). K R 330

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A 10 ton Steam Road, Roller quite new or almost new by some good maker—specification and quotation for the same should be sent sharp to The Presidency Municipalities, Alwar (Rajputana). K C9499

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BAILING PLANKS in large quantity. Immediate delivery, also a lot of hoop irons. Apply Box No. 610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N

GRAND REDUCTION SALE—Boots and Shoes—16th May to 16th June, 1921 Discount 2 annas per Rupee. RUSTOM KHAN and Co., Prag Mahal. T—R 24

FOR SALE—New 10 H. P. Electric Motors [illegible] complete with slide Rails, Pully and Starter. Apply Box No. 4025 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." K R 351

READY WASTE FOR SALE—Cotton and Yarn Wastes of different sorts accumulated in the Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Offers and tenders for same will be received in the Company's Office, at No. 6, Hamam Street, Fort, till 4 p.m. (S. T., on MONDAY, the 6th June, 1921, along with a cash deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) per each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders wholly or in parts. Tender forms can be procured from the Company's Office during Office hours. 27th May, 1921.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents. TA C9510

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus, Post free. Opp. Whiteaway's, 191 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. T

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Officially sanctioned for the Hospitals, Dispensaries and Libraries of the Baroda State. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji, Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, 237, corner Grant Road, Bombay. 460 pages, 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V.P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-5. (2) Book sellers. 3443

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on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

MEMORANDUM OF SCHEME FOR TRAINING INDIANS FOR SERVICE IN THE BANK.

1. The Bank is prepared on the following conditions to train Indians in practical banking with the object of fitting them to hold positions of responsibility in the Bank. The ages of the candidates should not be more than 25.

2. Applications should be made to the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Local Boards who will select the men to be trained in the various Circles.

3. Preference will be given to candidates who have obtained the degree of "Bachelor of Commerce" from the College of Commerce, Bombay, to Graduates of a recognised University of the United Kingdom or India or a person who has passed the examination of the Institute of Bankers in England and to those who have had previous Banking experience. Others also may be selected who are highly recommended by persons well known to the Bank, but in their case they will require to satisfy the Bank as to their education, general knowledge, etc. Members of the existing staff of the Bank may also be selected and will be given the same opportunities as the others for acquiring practical knowledge.

4. Candidates will be taken on probation for three years and if, at the expiry of six months, the Bank decides that a candidate is likely to meet its requirements, he will be asked to enter into an agreement to serve the Bank as a Probationary Assistant for a further period of two and-a-half years. If, at the expiry of this term, the Bank decides that a Probationary Assistant should be promoted he will, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned, be promoted to the 2nd Assistant's grade and will be called upon to sign an agreement to serve the Bank for a further period of three years.

Probationary Assistants and Assistants on the 2nd grade shall on signing agreements deposit with the Bank in cash the sum of Rs. 1,000 for the due performance by them of the duties of their employment under their agreements. The Bank may, in lieu of a cash deposit of Rs. 1,000, accept an approved personal surety, in which case the Bank shall deduct every month 10 per cent. out of the salary of the Probationary Assistant or Assistant until the deductions amount to a sum of Rs. 1,000.

The agreements executed by Probationary Assistants and by Assistants on the 2nd grade will provide that if a Probationary Assistant or an Assistant intends to leave the Bank's service at the expiry of the period of the first three years' service inclusive of the expiry of the period of the first three years' service inclusive of the first six months probation before execution of the probationary agreement in the case of the former, or at the expiry of the second three years' service in the case of the latter, six months' notice in writing must be given to the Bank. The penalty for non fulfilment of the terms of the agreement will be the forfeiture of the Security Deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the payment of that amount by the person who executed a personal surety bond.

The Agreement will also contain a clause empowering the Members of the Local Boards to terminate the service of Probationary Assistants or Assistants at any time at their discretion on giving them three months' salary.

5. During the period of probation Probationary Assistants will draw Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 250 per mensem by yearly increments of Rs. 50.

6. The training in the first instance will, if possible, be given at a Branch, but the exigencies of the service may require it to be given at a Local Head Office. Probationary Assistants must undergo training and Assistants must serve the Bank wherever the Bank considers it advisable to send them.

7. The salary attaching to the Assistants, 2nd grade, will be Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 by yearly increments of Rs. 50.

The conditions of entry into this grade will ordinarily be—

(1) That candidates have served for three years as Probationary Assistants or otherwise.

(2) That they have satisfied at Bank that they have a good practical knowledge of the working of a Bank and show promise of being able to manage a staff.

(3) That they have become Certified Associates of the Institute of Bankers in England.

8. An Assistant on the 2nd grade placed in charge of an Agency of the Bank will draw a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 750.

9. Promotion to the higher grades in the service will depend upon the degree in which the Bank is satisfied with the Assistants and their work. When promoted to Staff Appointments they will be graded in accordance with the rules applicable to all Officers holding Staff Appointments and will draw the same pay and allowances.

10. The leave allowable to a Probationary Assistant will be fourteen days for every year's service and to an Assistant on the 2nd grade thirty days for every year's service. Leave may not be accumulated.

11. Probationary Assistants and Assistants on the 2nd grade, who have attained the age of 21, shall contribute to the Bank's Pension Fund and shall abide by the rules of such Fund. Service rendered before the age of 21, or before being admitted to the Fund, shall not be held as service for pension.

Applications should reach the undersigned by the 20th of June, after which date the first group of Probationary Assistants for the Bombay Circle of the Bank will be selected.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 18th May, 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE HEAD OFFICE of the BANK will REMOVE from 7, Murzban Road, to the Bank's new Premises in Apollo Street, on 9th June, next.

The Bank undertakes banking business of every description on favourable terms. All possible facilities rendered to constituents.

Copy of Rules on application.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
C 9411 Ag. Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATION OF TIMINGS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st June 1921 the timings of certain mail and passenger trains, on the G. I. P. system, will be slightly altered. 22 Up Poona Express will stop at Dadar.

For full particulars, see Sheet Time Table, exhibited at stations, or apply to the Station Masters or the undersigned

D. S. BURN,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th May, 1921. C9494

NOTICE.

THE K. K. ELECTRIC SUPPLY & WEAVING MILLS CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in Rutlam.)

IN pursuance of a resolution passed at a Meeting of Directors, held on the 18th May, 1921, at the "Ranjit Bilas Palace," at Rutlam, we bring to the notice of the Shareholders of the above Company that those who have not paid their Allotment, or 1st Call, or 2nd Call monies, on their shares till now, should pay the said monies, together with interest thereon at 12 per cent. per annum from the due dates, on or before the 14th day of June 1921, at the Company's Office in Rutlam, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

In the event of non-payment at or before the time mentioned above, the shares in respect of which the said monies are due, will be liable to forfeiture.

By Order
KESARSINGH
of Messrs. MAGNIRAM BHABHOOTSINGH
Managing Agent.

Rutlam, dated 24th May, 1921.
C9435

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the Matter of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
Sir DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Kt., and others ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 28th day of May, 1921, presented to the Hon. Mr. J. Pratt by Sir Dorabji Jamsetji Tata, Knight, Ruttonji Dadabhoy Tata, Dinshaw Furdunji Mulla, Pheroze Khurshedji Sethna and Nowroji Bapuji Saklatwalla, the surviving Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 7th day of March, 1916, the creditors of the said Company, AND that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Chamber Judge on the 18th day of June, 1921; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

And Notice is further given that the Hon. Mr. J. Pratt has made an order to-day, appointing Mr. SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE BILLIMORIA, Accountant, Provisional Official Liquidator of the said Company, to take charge of the Books of Account and other Assets belonging to the said Company.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1921.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
C9512

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICTURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESCAE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

z z z

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits Bai Jenabboo wife of Hoosainbhoy Alibhoy Tyebkhan and daughter of Surafally Moosabhoy who died at Penang in the Straits Settlements on the 24th day of March, 1920. ...Plaintiff.

Hooseinbhoy Alibhoy Tyebkhan of Bombay Daoodi Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at 49 Kavakhan Lane outside the Fort of Bombay the husband and one of the heirs of the abovenamed deceased. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

"Ei Dover."
The 18th day of April, 1921.

MESSRS. LITTLE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
9460

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE GREY YARN.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY MONDAY the 30th inst. sell by Public Auction at Pydowni Tambakanta at 1 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Chabildas Nathubhai of Tambakanta, Pydhowni.

57 balas each of 400 lbs. Japanese X Reel 2-42s. Grey Yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF HAND AT KALYAN NEAR RAILWAY SIDING SUITABLE FOR FACTORY, WORKSHOP OR GODOWNS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms, at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the owner, the following valuable piece of land:

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Chikanghar Kalyan in the registration sub-district of Kalyan District Thana containing about 5722-4/5 sq. yds. bearing numbers as follows:—

Entry No. 378, Survey No. 75, Pot No. 2, Admeasurement 0—22½ gh. Akar Rs. 1-12-0; Entry No. 384, Survey No. 76, Pot No. 5, Admeasurement 0—17½ gs. Akar Re. 0-6-9; Entry No. 662, Survey No. 144, Pot No. 5, Admeasurement 0—17 3/4 gs. Akar Re. 0-9-3, Admeasurement 1—17½ gs., Akar Rs. 2-12-0.

Bounded on North by Morbad Road, South by G. I. P. Railway, on the West by property of Govind Karson on the East by property of Trimbuk Sadashiv Muranjan. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pandia and Col. Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTES.

Under instructions from the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY MONDAY the 30th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Textile Mills, Parel, on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Madhowdas and Co.:—

21,461 lbs No. 6s. Fly.
17,275 lbs. No. 2s. Fly.

On account and risk of Mr. Tulsidas Haribhai.

47,954 lbs. Dropping No. 6s.

At 5 p.m. at the Spring Mills, Naigaum.

On account and risk of Mr. Tulsidas Haribhai:—

25,830 lbs. Card Sweepings.
8,314 lbs. dirty card Fly.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF PAREL ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Mr. Mahomedally Mamooji, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Nowroji Rustomji Wadia, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the junction of Parel Road, and Cross Road, No. 4, on the Boards First Nagpada Estate in the city and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of one thousand two hundred and fifteen decimal thirty-two square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on the North-East by the said Cross Road No. 4, on the East by the said Parel Road, on the South and South-West by Plot No. 19 of the said Estate and a service passage and on the North-West by Plot No. 53 of the said estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 29 of the said Estate and is delineated on the Plan drawn hereon being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands belonging to the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3698, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3467-72, Street Nos. 804-822 and 1-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT 3RD KAMATIPURA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Messrs. Hakmaji Dewji and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises under the power of sale reserved by the indenture of mortgage dated the 16th August, 1916, and Deed of further charge dated 10th August, 1916, and on account and risk of the heirs of the deceased mortgagor Mr. Abdulla bin Samad, the following property.

All that parcel of Government ground together with dwelling house situate at 3rd Kamatipura Street containing about 152 4-9 square yards under Collector Old Nos. 3297-98, New No. 10,157, Old Survey No. 1-2882-83 and New Survey No. 3702 and assessed under (1-2) and Street No. 15-1. Bounded on East by property of Kazi Ebrahim, on West by property of Daniel Brother, on North by 3rd Kamatipura Street and on South by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN HOOP IRON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of M. Jeewandass and Co., the following:—

500 bundles American Steel Hoops.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 30th May, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th May, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, (21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO BUNDER DEALERS.

AUCTION SALE of 16 casks of Salammoniac and 100 bales of "Eagle" Brand old newspapers.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Room in 21, Medows Street, at the instruction of the office concerned, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Dharsey Currumsey Vadgadi, Mandvi.

100 bales of "Eagle" Brand old newspapers, per ex. S. S. "Warturn" and "Mesopotamia" and lying in No. 7, duty paid Warehouse, Princes Dock.

16 casks Salammoniac,

per ex. S. S. "Mesopotamia" and lying in No. 2 and 3 duty paid Warehouse, Princes Dock.

25 per cent. deposit to be paid on the spot and balance within four days against deliver, order.

Invoice weight to be accepted and paid for.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 30th May, 1921.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS ONE NAMED "VIR BAUG" WELL-KNOWN AS THE OLD COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT SITUATE AT SHANKERSETH ROAD GOING TO MAHABLESHWAR AND ANOTHER BUNGALOW ON THE NULLA AT POONA.

ON SUNDAY, the 5th of June, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable bungalows with their furniture etc. under instructions from Messrs. Hirji Khetsey & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Mortgagors Messrs Kallianji Vardhman, Kanji Vardhman and Nursey Vardhman in exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in the Vendors as the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 10th day of May 1918 and made between the Mortgagors and their mother Bai Virbai of the one part and the vendors as the mortgagees of the other part and the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 8th day of June 1918 and made between the Mortgagor Kallianji Vardhman of the one part and the Vendors as the Mortgagees of the other part, and the agreement dated the 8th day of April 1919 and made between the said Virbai and the Mortgagors of the first part, the said Kallianji Vardhman of the second part and the Vendors as the Mortgagees of the third part.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the village of Munjeri near Poona in the Taluka Haveli in the Registration District of Poona forming part of Survey No. 95 Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 admeasuring 3 acres and 12 gunthas or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Jethabhai Nursey and Kanji Vishram on or towards the South by a Nulla and burial ground on or towards the West by the property of Meghji Khetsey and Padamsey Ratansey and on or towards the North by the Nana Shanker Seth's Road together with their appurtenances and together also with all the furniture, goods, chattles and effects including the Gas fittings and water pumps and all other moveable property contained in the premises and outside thereof on the said piece of land and all which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

The above bungalow is by admeasurement 16,000 sq. yards or thereabouts having on the ground floor 2 big halls, verandah in the front, on the back one dining room, 5 bed rooms, 5 dressing rooms, 5 bath rooms, one large kitchen containing one dancing room, kitchen, store room, 2 b g verandahs having the front portion of its compound paved with stables, one fountain in the middle, one big well, gas light gas machine, 5 horse stables, 1 carriage stable, 6 servant rooms, 10 cow stables, pipe connections together with upto-date furniture worth about Rs. 35,000 and in the same compound one small bungalow (guest house) having one big hall, 4 rooms and gallery in the front.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the village of Munjeri near Poona in Taluka Haveli in the Registration District of Poona forming part of Survey No. 34 admeasuring 1 acre and 14 gunthas or thereabouts paying Government assessment of ten annas and six pies and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Manekji Jethabhai on or towards the West by a Nulla on or towards the South by Nana Shanker Seth's Road and on or towards the North by land bearing Survey No. 93 together with their appurtenances and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

The above bungalow is by admeasurement 4,500 sq. yards or thereabouts having one big halls, two large rooms, four small rooms, galleries on both sides, four servant rooms, one horse stable and one carriage stable.

Further particulars and printed conditions of sale, and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendors' Attorneys, Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 53 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction This Day MONDAY the 30th and TUESDAY the 31st inst. both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of rice, bags of wheat, bags of jawar, bags of bajree, bags of turmeric, bags of dall, bags of hirda, bags of linseed, bags of tilly, bags of oorid, bags of math, bundles of forms, bundles of jogree, bags of sugar, bags of betel nuts, bales of C. P. goods, bales of twist, bales of F. P. cotton, bales of gunnies, cases of soaps, cases of camphor, cases of tea, cases of luggage, cases of lassings, crate of wooden handles, bales of iron bars, bales of clothing, bales of brassware, bales of bagging, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the day of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th May, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS. BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 H-P HORNSBY MAKER OIL ENGINE COMPLETE IN WORKING CONDITION.

By the order of Sheth Manekjee Nusarvanjee Kavarana and Shah Ravchand Damodar from whom Sheth Fazalbhai Alibhai of Kundaja purchased on account and risk of the said purchaser Fazalbhai Alibhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1921, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at Parsi Statue Pelasis Road, near the compound of Faradoon Woollen Factory compound one 32 H P Hornsby maker oil engine complete in working condition with tank, pipe, and other fitting complete.

WEEKLY SALE TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 30th May, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, one Oliver typewriter etc.

By the order of the party concerned:—

Encyclopedia Britania with Revolving Book Case.

One revolving table, easy chairs, phonostand, almirah.

Electric ceiling fans.

Bundles beads, 2 cases each of 50 doz. Scales.

Carriages, horses, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th May, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

ONE WEEK MORE!!!
Although we cannot grant you
ADMISSION FREE
we may guarantee you unusually wholesome and delightful entertainment—entertainment that will teach you.
JUST ASK A FEW OF OUR FORTUNATE PATRONS WHO HAVE WITNESSED
our Show of
MAHA SATI ANUSUYA
that is now being show for a
SECOND WEEK
on account of the exceptionally great rush at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
BRING YOUR FRIENDS
BRING YOUR FAMILY
take to them about this meritorious film
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING
Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-Night at 9-30 To-Night
Edgar Warwick Comedy Company
Monday & Tuesday 30th and 31st at 9-30 p.m.
A TRIPLE BILL
Including "The Climax" a new drama in one act, a comedietta "Two Incidents in a Hotel" and W. W. Jacob's famous Comedy.
"THE BOATSWAIN'S MATE"
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre
Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"THE PRICE OF INNOCENCE"

THE EMPIRE
To-day, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
H. B. WARNER
IN
"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY ONE"
From Nat Goodwin's Famous Stage Success
A Romance for those who are twenty-one years old and young.

THE EMPRESS
To-day 6, 8-15 and 10-30 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES. LD,
Present the Second "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece.
"Dhruva Charitra"
The Great Devotional Story of Hindu Life and Aspiration produced by Eugenie De Liquoro in India with the most talented Artists, on a scale of immense magnificence and Superb Splendour.
King Uthanpad....Mr. James McGrath.
Suniti.....Miss Patience Cooper.
Narad.....Master Mohan.
The Dancer.....Signorina Dorros.
SPECIAL INDIAN MUSIC
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED
Please note the change of time.

THE FOURTH WEEK!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present TO-NIGHT and This Week Episodes 10—11 and 12—of their powerful Serial
"The Broken Coin"
Featuring the three pre-eminently famous Stars.
GRACE CUNARD, FRANCIS FORD and EDDIE FOLO
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also present Episodes 7 and 8 of their entirely new Serial
"The Death Mask"
Four Shows daily at 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(SANDHURST ROAD.)
Please note that there will be no Prize Show on and after 1st June 1921.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
GRAND WEEK-END SUCCESS!
SPLENDID PICTURE BILL.
MABEL MAY.
In the Great Colonial Romance.
THE MADCAP OF THE VELD
An absorbing story of Love, Treachery and Illicit Gold-buying on the famous South African Gold Fields.
EXCELLENT PLOTS.
FINE SCENES!!
SPLENDID ACTING!!!
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Upper Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
The most thrilling of all mystery stories
H. B. WARNER
in
HAUNTING SHADOWS
Do you see shadows? can a Shadow Haunt you?
Then see Haunting shadows
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
GREEK MEETS GREEK
Comic
Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
Always a good Show

THE THIRD WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To Night and This Week Episodes 7 and 8—(5000 feet)—of their exceedingly popular High-Class Society Serial
"WHEN WE LOVE"
The Serial will be finished in only Four Weeks.
The latest Topical Budget and a Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).
Please note that there will be no Prize Shows on and after 1st June 1921.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,
Opp. Police Chowkie Null Bazar,
BOMBAY No. 2.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN TARA TEMPLE LANE ON CHUNAM KILN STREET, OR LAMINGTON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamistram and Madan, Attorneys for the second Mortgagees Messrs. Lalaji Khusalji & Co., and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st day of April, 1920, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Keshav Govind Khedekar as also on account and at the risk of Narayan Narsoo Ketkar and Hari Anant Thatte to whom the property was sold by the Mortgagor and subject to the rights of the first mortgagees Messrs. Nathmal Jaimal and others, MESSRS. J. S. MODY & C., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Koras land or ground being a portion of the lane which is known by the name of Chunam (Kiln) Street or Lamington Road and which is situate behind Khetwady Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay, Girgaon D Ward and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75 New No. 13572 Old Survey No. 186 and New Survey No. 7376, and containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or there abouts with the messuages building or erection standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward No. 89935, Street No. 2 D, and is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Pawalwalla on or towards the West by the property of Ganpat Vithoba Moraj, South by the property of Krishnarao Ramchandra Gidh and on or towards the North by a passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Koras Land or ground being a portion of lane known by the name of Chunam (Kiln) Street or Lamington Road, and which is situated behind the Khetwady Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Girgaon D Ward and registered with the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75 New No. 13572, Old Survey No. 186, and New Survey No. 2/7376, containing by admeasurement 975 square yards or there about together with the messuages building or erections standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward No. 89974) Stree No. 3 C, and bounded as follows: East by the property of Waman Damodhar Pitale, West by the property of Anandrao Krishnarao, South by a passage and North by the property of Sabaji Jewan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamstram and Madan, Attorneys for the second Mortgagees in their Office No. 9, Bell Fort or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th May, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 TONS NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, 30th May, 1921, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Dana Bunder in the godown of Seth Trikamchand Mamraj.

By order of Seth Jaigopal Premsagar and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Seth Thakerseydas Nandlal:—

25 tons New Bold Brown Linseed.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES SUSI.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, 30th May, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Mulji Jetha Market, opposite Dharamraj Gali, by order of Seth Veramal Parasram and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Seth Narayan Balvant:—

6 bales Susi (Colaba Mill) each bale of 150 pieces, including 3 bales No. 116, 3 bales No. 220.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 PACKAGES DYED COTTON COATINGS, 21 PACKAGES SATIN DRILL, 17 PACKAGES BLACK ITALIANS, 2 PACKAGES PONLINETTE.

On TUESDAY, 31st May, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). MESSRS. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. R. P. Wagle & Co., and on account and at the risk of the following defaulting Indentors:

On account and at the risk of Messrs. A. K. Premchand and Co.

3711/13 3 packages Satin Drills.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Pandhavdas Karsondas.

3783/73, 3782/86 10 pkgs. Satin Drills.

On account and at the risk of Pandya M. Chhaganlal:—

71/2, 84, 3 pkgs. Stitched Bordered Black Italians.

3769/10, 3869/71, 5 pkgs Satin Drills.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. D. Chelabhai & Co.

3704/8, 3714/16, 3719/20 10 Pkgs. Dyed Cotton Coatings.

74/83 10 Pkgs. Stitched Bordered Black Italians.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Amerchand Kapurchand.

3672/74, 3 packages. Satin Drill.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Ranchhoddas Lawajee.

73, 85, 87, 4 Pkgs Stitched Bordered Black Italians.

On account and at the rick of Messrs. Khalianji Vithaldas:

3680/5, 3692/98, 3701 and 3703. 15 pkgs. Dyed Cotton Coatings.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. D. Patel & Co.,

3801/2. 2 pkgs. Dyed Cotton Coatings.

On account and at the risk of Sunderjee Virjee.

3813/17 5 pkgs. Dyed Cotton Coatings.

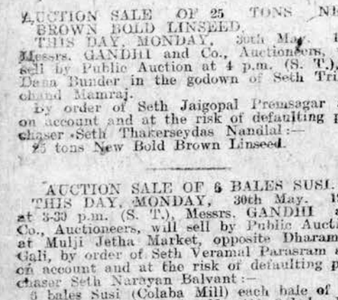
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Rahaman.

1/2 2 pkgs. Ponlinette.

A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th May, 1921.



COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 27th May, 1921.

July	12—96
October	13—70
Jan.	14—17

Liverpool, 27th May, 1921.

May	8—09
July	8—37
October	8—68
January	88—87

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 23rd May, 1921.

Months	To-day's Price.
May	7 70
June	7 78
July	8 02
Aug.	8 14
Sept.	8 27
Oct.	8 39
Nov.	8 47
Dec.	8 55
Jan.	8 59
Feb.	8 63
Mar.	8 66
April	8 71

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 23rd May, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
May	14 90
June	14 80
July	14 30
Aug.	14 40
Sept.	14 50
Oct.	14 55
Nov.	14 60
Dec.	14 70
Jan.	14 80

MANCHESTER MARKET:—Prices are unchanged; but cloth inquiry is encouraging Home-yarns: firm In spelar buying.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, 24rd May, 1921.

Months	
May	7.67—
June	7.80—
July	8.01—
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	8 38—
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	8.57—
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April	—

COTTON.
ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 20th May, 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.25
,, ,, Fully Good	4.75
,, ,, Fine	5.00
,, No. 1 Comra, Good	4.60
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	5.00
,, ,, ,, Fine	5.25
,, ,, ,, Good	—
,, MG Broach, Good	6 90
,, ,, Fully Good	7.15
,, ,, Fine	7.40
,, Scinde, Good	4.73
,, ,, Fully Good	4.63
,, ,, Fine	5.88

Liverpool, 20th May, 1921.

Mid American Cotton Spot	8.18
Egyptian F G F Sakels	16 00

Liverpool, 27th April, 1921.

Mid American	£ 8.27
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis	£16 50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 24th May, 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	34.000
Exports to Great Britain	24.000
,, ,, to Continent	6.000
Futures at New York (July)	12 62
Futures at New York (Oct.)	13 35
Futures at New York (Jan.)	13.85
Spot Cotton at New York	12 75
,, ,, ,, Orleans	11.63

Tone of Spot Cotton:—

Futures at New Orleans (July)	12.20
Futures at New Orleans (Oct.)	12.90
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 7/16
Demand Bills	3.98.00
Silver Commercial Bars U/S. Mined	99 1/4
,, ,, ,, Foreign	58

New York, 7th May, 1921.

Demand Bills	3,98, 12

American Markets are Closed To-day

EXCHANGE.

London, 24rd May, 1921.

On London in Paris	£46 57
In Germany	£212 50
In Italy	£72 95
Rent 5 percent	£45

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 93
Christiania	25 60
Amsterdam	11 23
Switzerland	22 07
Belgium	46 63
Athens	70 25

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris — Francs — 47 14

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, 26th May 1921.

Stockholm	16 93
Christiania	25 58
Amsterdam	11 21
Switzerland	22.11
Belgium	46 25
Athens	72 25

Calcutta Linseed, May-June, Quoted...£18 1/2

Quiet prices barely maintained.

English Best Selected Copper	—£74 1/2
Standard Copper G M B	—£74 1/2
Tin Block	—£179

METALS.

London, 24th May, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£74
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£74
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metal	£9 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£27

London, 27th May, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 5/16	Steady
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/8	Quiet
Bar Gold	105/1	Firm

WHEATS.

London, 24th May, 1921.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.

May-June sellers — 76/6

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/8
Hongkong Bank	£99
National Bank	£40

JAVA SUGRA.

London, 20th May, 1921.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcuttta June, Sellers	—26/-
Do. June July Sellers	—24/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers	—25/-
Fine White Java. C. & F Karachi June-July, Sellers	— 25/3

Tone:—weak in absence of demand.

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4%, 1960/90	71 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %,	70 1/2
War Loan 5%, 1929/47	88 7/16
Consols 2 1/2%,	47
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%,	36 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2%,	57 1/4
(Sterling Loan)	
Govt. Securities 3%	£50 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July, 11/-

Tone:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe May, ... 9 1/4

Tone:—Dull.

Steadier after flat

London, 27th May, 1921.

Discounts Bank Bills 3 m/st	£5 13/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	£5 3/4
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	£6 5/8
— — — 6 m/st	£7

METALS.

London, 23rd May, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£73 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£73 15/16
Tin Block	£176
LINSEED CALCUTTA, May-June,	£18 1/2
Omit but steady.	

London, 28th May, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/16	Steady
Bar Silver Spot	34	Quiet
Bar Gold		

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 27th May, 1921.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June, Sellers	25/6
June July Sellers	24/-
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers	24/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July, Sellers	24 9

Tone:—Very Weak.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay May 28.

The Marwari Bazar and the markets at Colaba for forward and ready business are closed to-day on account of the death of Seth Ishwardas of the firm of Anandilal Ishwardas.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 28th May, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 1/4
Bank Demand	1-3 9/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 a/s	1-3 13/16
Fcs. Demand	285
American Dollars	409
Hongkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	283 1/2
Japan	192
Singapore	182 1/2

Market:—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANT'S COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

28th May, 1921.

	Per Manud.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	85	0	0
Do.	1	87	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	87	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.	2	93	0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. pon 27th May, 1921.

Cotton	15218	Bales
Wheat	15318	Qrs.
Linseed	6203	,,
Rape, etc.	54	,,
Gingellyseed	1032	,,
Poppyseed	Nil	,,
Groundnuts	3373	,,
Castorseed	1238	,,
Rice	23053	,,
Myrabollams	63	,,
Cottonseed	6470	,,
Mowrasced	Nil	,,
Gram	4771	,,
Juwar	903	,,
Masur	Nil	,,
Barley	2340	,,
Bajra	2457	,,
Coal	913	Tons

COPPER RATES.

28th May, 1921.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper 3/4	84	0	0
Do. 1	93	0	0
Do. 1 1/4	103	0	0
Do. 1 1 2	103	0	0
Do. 1 3/4	103	0	0
Do. 2	95	0	0
Japanese Copper Rods	—	—	—
Panchdhatu Jusat	25	0	0
Copper English Bars	56	0	0
Brass-Bars	36	0	0
Lead	54	8	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations
Bazaar Rates

6 p. m. 28th May, 1921. Ready	Bazaar Terms	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	—	90	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	—	88	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	—	71	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	—	10	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	—	10	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	—	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	—	13	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	—	11	12	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	—	80	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	—	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	—	65	0	0
Teelseed, Black	—	64	0	0
Poppyseed, White	—	14	4	0
Groundnuts	—	69	0	0
Mowrasced	—	7	0	0
Barley	—	49	0	0
Castorseed	—	47	0	0
Via Caution Seeds Ready delivery		41	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	—	—	—
Wheat June-July	—	—	—
Wheat Sept.	—	—	—
Wheat Oct.-Nov.	—	—	—
Linseed May	—	—	—
Linseed Sept.	—	—	—
Linseed Dec.	—	—	—
Rapeseed April-May	—	—	—
Rapeseed June-July	—	—	—
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.	—	—	—
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.	—	—	—
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.	—	—	—
Wheat June-July	—	—	—
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	—	—	—
Wheat Oct. Nov.	—	—	—
Linseed Sept.	—	—	—
Linseed Dec.	—	—	—

MONEY AND SHARE MRKET.

Bombay May 28.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-15-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 90-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 5/16.
D. D. on London 1/3 11/32.
3 M/st D. A. 1/33.
D. D. on Paris Frcs. 295.
3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 330.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 190.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 184.
London Silver spot D. 33 7/8d.
London Silver forward D. 33½d.
American Cross rate $3.88 to 3.90.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 47.
German Cross rate.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

5 per cent. War Loan 84.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-21 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 72.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 62.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.

SHARES.

Market steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2150, By. Cotton 1105, By. Dyeing 3495, Century 1205, Cent. India 4010, Colaba Land 2625, Crescent 642/8, Currimbhoy 1550, David 1600 xd., Fazulbhoy 1735 xd., Finlay 1045, Ind. Bleaching 180 xd., Ind., Malwa 610, Kasturchand 1425, Kohinoor 3395, New Great 820, Pearls 1160, Phoenix 1110, Shapurji 341/8, Simplex 750, Swan 1015, Swadeshi 4150, Tata Mill 1350.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 650, By. Burma 615, By. Burma N. I. 167/8 pr., Bt. Burma Petrol 15/12, By. Steam 300, By. Tramway 126/4, Bundi Cement 39, Ind. Cement 355 xd., Katni Ord. 287/8, Katni Defd. 1420, New India Ins. 1 dis, Shivrajpur 31, Tata Ord. 125, Tata Defd. 697/8, Tata Hydro 945 x.d., Tata Oil 100, Tata Bank 227/8, Scindia Steam 12/8.

On the motion of a non-cooperationist member Ahmedabad municipality by majority resolved that three municipal school teachers be helped with scholarships to learn the art of teaching for four months at Guzerat National University.

In compliance with the request of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, the Post Master General, Bombay, has made arrangements for the dispatch of the mails for Bombay by the up Kathiawar Express train due to arrive at the Colaba station at 7-45 a.m. from Ahmedabad, Anand Baroda, Broach and Surat railway stations from the 16th May.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 28.

S.S. Lightning, Tobitt, Busreh, etc.
S.S. Barpeta, Harley, Busreh, etc.
S.S. Capri, Drago, Genot, etc.
S.S. Linga, Grant, Karachi.
S.S. Gandara, Smith, Calcutta.
S.S. Millewa, Harley, Glasgow.

DEPARTURES.

May 28.

S.S. Rajput, Peot, Karachi.
S.S. Nerbuda, Watton, Colombo (for order).
S.S. Gurna, Cooper, Colombo (for order).
S.S. Chakrata, Coyan, Colombo (for order).

May 29.

S.S. Shuja, Bate, Persian Gulf.
S.S. Naderi, Jones, Calcutta.
S.S. Warfield, Steel, London.
S.S. War Cuta, Duncan, Tuticorin.
S. S. Ahmadi, Cunningham, Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Chakla for Persian Gulf.
steamer Goleonda for Calcutta.
Steamer Dilwara for China and Japan.
Steamer Homayun for Jeddah.

S.S. Lightning:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Lightning, 2,134 tons, Captain S. Tobitt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S Capri:—The M. Italiana steamer Capri, 2,952 tons, Captain G. Deago, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa, etc., with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain W. E. Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Gandara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gandara, 3,180 tons, Captain D. Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Millewa:—The steamer Millewa, 803 tons, Captain A. Young, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

S.S. Burpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Barpeta, 1,877 tons, Captain G. J. Harley, arrived in harbour Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Rajput:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Rajput, 3,614 tons, Captain T. M. Peet, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Nerbuda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Nerbuda, 4,923 tons, Captain W. H. Walton, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Colombo (for order), with ballast.

S.S. Gurna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gurna, 3,227 tons, Captain R. D. Cooper, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Colombo (for order), with ballast.

S.S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chakrata, 3,601 tons, Captain A. P. Coyan, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Colombo (for order), with ballast.

S.S. Shuja:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Shuja, 3,142 tons, Captain W. H. Bate, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with ballast.

S.S. Naderi:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer 2,382 tons, Captain H. T. Jones, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Warfield:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Warfield, 3,806 tons, Captain P. Steel, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for London, etc., with a general cargo.

S.S. War Cuta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer War Cuta, 1,487 tons, Captain J. R. Duncan, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ahmadi:—The E. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Almadi, 1,331 tons, Captain J. Cunningham, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf with a general cargo a passengers.

EXPORT.

May 28.

S.S. Dongala for London:—24 cwt. fish Marvs, H. A. Abdulla Satar.

S.S. Warfield for Antwerp:—652 bales cotton, Rallı Bros.

S.S. Warfield for London:—250 cwt. khismiss, C. Jivanlal & Co.

S.S. Trever for Trieste:—112 bales cotton, Rallı Bros.

S.S. Trever for Service:—87 bales cotton, Rallı Bros.

S.S. Chanda for Dunkirk:—2,900 cwt. poppyseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co., 6,006 cwt. linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 1,900 cwt. poppyseed, Louis Dreyus.

S.S. Chanda for Hull:—4,000 cwt. castorseed E. D. Sassoon & Co.

S.S. Capri for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner.

S. S. Tottari Maru for Kobe:—433 bales cotton, Osaka M. Kaisha.

S. S. Tottari Maru for Kobe:—878 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Tottari Maru for Shanghai:—1,000 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha.

S. S. Tottari Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Noissin C. Trading Co.

Saigon Maru for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha.

S. S. Saigon Maru for Kobe:—174 bags cotton, N. V. Dossa and Co.

S. S. Saigon Maru for Yakoachi:—200 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha.

S. S. Honlolu Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha.

Honlolu Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.

Honlolu Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, R. D. Tata and Co.

Honlolu Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, R. D. Tata and Co.

Honlolu Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Yussa C. Trading.

S. S. Lahore for Hongkong:—88 cwt. Gum Googal, E. S. Abdul Karim.

S. S. Lahore for Hongkong:—75 cwt. Gum Googal, E. S. Abdul Karim.

S. S. Lahore for Hongkong:—1 cases saffron, E. S. Abdul Karim.

S. S. Lahore for Hongkong:—10 cwt. Ooplet, E. S. Abdul Karim.

S. S. Lahore for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton yarn, Toys M. Kaisha.

S. S. Lahore for Hongkong:—2 cwt. R. Horns, J. Esmailjee.

S. S. Lahore for Yokohama:—120 cwt. Dry chills, Narsee Mooljee.

S. S. Lahore for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.

S. S. Hakata Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

S. S. Hakata Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.

S. S. Hakata Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, R. D. Tata and Co.

S. S. Hakata Maru for Kobe:—67 cwt. Gum Kothara, M. H. Dehdashti.

S. S. Hakata Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.

S. S. Hakata Maru for Shanghai:—1,000 bales cotton, Yussa C. Trading Co.

S. S. Hakata Maru for Shanghai:—2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Hakata Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Nissin C. Trading Co.

S. S. Hakata Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Yussa C. Trading Co.

S. S. Hakata Maru for Yokohama:—350 bales cotton, Tookoka M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Hakata Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, R. D. Tata and Co.

S. S. Hakata Maru for Yakoachi:—200 bales cotton, R. D. Tata and Co.

It is notified that the election of Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar to the Legislative Assembly by Salem and Coimbatore constituency has been declared void.

THE WEARHER.

(Associated Press.

SIMLA, May 28.

Temporary advance of the monsoon in the Bay continues feeble. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Assam and local in Malavar with few falls in Upper Burma. Bengal, Bihar and Mysore.

with few falls in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Mysore.

Chief amounts:—Tavoy, Moulmein one inch, Cherranpunji seventeen, Dibrugurh two, Silsgar, Dhubri three, Dharbangha one and Mysore half.

Forecast:—Extension in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.
Friday	3rd June	m9	24	26	2
		y	3a	26	0

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Stiff ft.	
Friday	3rd June	m2	43	17	3
		a	8a	19	10

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 28th May 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports a very light fall of rain and a duststorm has occurred at Amabala. Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is considerably above normal at Delhi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Cawnpore and a duststorm has occurred there. Humidity is in excess at Agra and in defect at Jhansi. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual. Mainpuri reports a maximum temperature of 116 deg.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi where they are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess and day temperature slightly lower than usual at Karachi and Jodhpur; night temperature is slightly above normal at Jaipur. A duststorm has occurred at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal. A duststorm has occurred at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Chanda and Akola. Humidity is in defect at Raipur and Hoshangabad. Day temperature is generally higher than usual; night temperature is above normal in the east of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual at most stations; night temperature is below normal at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in Malabar and a few very light falls are reported from the south-east Punjab. Skies are heavily clouded in Malabar and lightly or moderately clouded over the rest of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Kathiawar and lower Sind. Temperature is higher than usual in the Punjab, the United Provinces, in the east of the Central Provinces and of Hyderabad and on the Madras coast. The sea remains rough at Colombo and moderate at Trivandrum.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are probable in Malabar. Weather is likely to remain generally dry elsewhere.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th May 1921.

The temporary advance of the Monsoon is maintained in the Bay but has weakened in the Arabian Sea. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma and Assam while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Kashmir and Malabar.

Chief amounts are.—Port Blair, Rangoon two inches; Kyaukpyu, Tezpur one; Cherrapunji six; Dinajpur one; Mangalore a half.

IMPORT

May 28.

S.S. Lahore from Calicut, Agents Mackinon Mackenzie & Co.:—2,249 Robbins copra, 1,334 bags copra, 358 basket dry ginger, 45 juttas dry ginger, 336 bdles gangliwood, 566 bags cottonseed, 387 bags ginger, 50 bags dhall, 1,192 bags pepper, 481 bales cotton, 16 bags cocoanut, 85 juttas cocoanut, 354 bags turmaric, 93 robbins cardomums, 39 bags cardomums, 213 juttas coir yarn, 212 bags poonac, 68 bags cenamonflour.

S.S. Targlow from Durban, Agents, Turner Morrison & Co.:—6,115 tons coal.

S.S. Nagoano Maru from New York Agents, Neppon Yoshen Kaisha:—24 cases chocolates, 36 cases antiphlogistine, 21 cases Kodak films, 1,005 bbles lubricating oil, 747 cases lubricating oil, 15 bbles grease, 90 cases grease, 5 cases bottles and corks.

S.S. Garmula from Calcutta, Agents, British I. Steam N. Co.:—7,318 tons coal, 75 tons cokes.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th May, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a m, 10 a. m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29,762
Temperature of Air	degrees	86 7
Wet bulb Thermometer	,,	76 8
Dew Point	,,	73 0
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0 642
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		2-2
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	93 0
Minimum do do	do	81 6
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight		WNW. W.
Movement of Wind		Miles. 122

Death is announced at Abu on the 29th instant of Her Highness Senior Maharani of Alwar.

About five thousand coolies of Union Dock and E. I. S. N. Company's workshops at Howrah have struck work. They demand twenty-five per cent. increase in their wages. Trouble was apprehended yesterday afternoon when about two hundred strikers assembled at the docks, it is understood, with a view to stop a steamer being taken out of the docks. The police hurried to the spot and dispersed the strikers.

SPORTING NEWS.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

AMERICAN INVASION FIZZLES OUT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 25

Golfs in the Amateur Championship at Hoylake has so far provided spectators with plenty of thrills. The uppermost question of the morning was whether the American invasion would fizzle out and this was practically answered in the affirmative in the afternoon when only two Americans were left and the prodigy Bobby Jones had made an inglorious exit at the hands of Allan Graham, brother of the famous Jack Graham, who was killed during the war. The Wrexham tradesman, Hamlet, who is not a class player nearly defeated Jones yesterday when the latter in his own words "played like a washerwoman", while the Yorkshire artisan, Hodgson, created sensation of the day by beating Ouimet.

Another case of nerves after a magnificent play in the previous rounds was that of the Amateur Champion Tolley, who went down before the unknown Wolverhampton clerk, Beddard.

The popular victory was that of the veteran John Ball who beat Douglas, while another veteran Bernard Darwin to-day defeated Harry Braid, son of the ex-Open Champion and one of the rising hopes of English golf.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

In the Fourth Round of the Amateur Golf Championship A. J. Graham (Liverpool) beat Bobby Jones (American) 6 and 5. Beddard (Englishman) beat Tolley 3 and 1. John Ball beat Douglas (American) at 19th hole, Wright (American) beat Fownes (American) 3 and 2.

Only two Americans Wright and Hunter remain in Golf Championship. In Fifth Round Wright (American) beat Ball (Englishman) 4 and 3. Darwen beat Hunter (American) 2 and 1.

DAVIS CUP SINGLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

In Davis Cup Singles Alonzo beat Lowe 8/6, 8/1, 8/6. Lycett beat Gomar 7/9, 6/3 7/2.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY V. VISITORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

The English Cricket Test Team has been completed by the addition of Ernest Tyldesley and Jupp with Strudwick, Wicket-Keeper and Makepeace (Lancashire) Twelfth Man.

The weather was glorious and 2,000 spectators had assembled to watch the commencement of the match between Oxford University and the Australians. Oxford in their first innings were dismissed for 103 runs, of Which H. Ward made 50 in splendid style. Mailey took 7 wickets for 108 runs.

Australians scored rapidly and when stumps were drawn had made 217 for 8 wickets. Macartney played brilliant innings for his 77 and Taylor also contributed 49.

SIMLA RACES.

SECOND AND LAST DAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 28.

The sport was fairly good this afternoon at Annandale, when the second and last day's racing took place. The fields were not large, but there were not a few surprises to add to the interest of the racing. Their Excellencies the Viceroy, the Governor of Bombay and the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Rawlinson were present and the Viceroy gave away the trophies to the winners during the meeting. The Viceroy's Band was in attendance and played a fine selection of music. The state of the turf, considering the abnormal weather we have had, was pronounced on all hands to be as good as it was possible to have it. There were five bookmakers as well as the two-rupee totalisators for win and place. The officials of the meeting were as telegraphed on Tuesday. The results were as follows:—

THE SOLAN PLATE, Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second, Rs. 50 to the third.

THE WELTER HANDICAP for Arab ponies entered for the Staff Cup on first day.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Raja Sripal Singh's RONALD, 10-7. Abdul Wahid 1
Squadron Leader Barton's TAISEER, 11-7, Owner 2
Mr Yusuf Husain's BABIL, 10-10, Capt Heslop 3
Also ran:—Gold Mohur 1043.

The race:—Taiseer got away well, but was soon caught up by Ronald with Babil and Gold Mohur not far behind. Half way round Ronald got a good lead and won a capital race by 3½ lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

Betting:—Evens Ronald, threes Taiseer, fives Babil, eights Gold Mohur.

Win, totalisator paid Rs. 3.

THE ANNANDALE SCURRY for Polo ponies played in Simla this season.—Distance 3 furlongs, catch weights 11-7.

Major Gannon's SLIPPERY SAM, 11-7, Owner 1
Major Lund's SIRDAR, 11-7, Owner 2
Major Yate's GLENCOE GIRL, 11-0 cd 11-1, Capt Lawrence 3
Major Harvey's BOSUN, 11-7, Yagir Singh 4
Also ran:—April 11-7, Grey Mist 11-0.

The race:—They got away well together and kept in a bunch for a time, then April dropped behind coming into straight. Slippery Sam got a fair lead and won a good race by four lengths, with half a length between second and third, a head between third and fourth.

Betting:—Two to one on Slippery Sam, fives Sirdar, sixes and eights the rest.

Win, totalisator paid Rs. 3.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—A high weight handicap for English and Australasian ponies. Distance 7 furlongs.

Capt Randall's CERISE, 8-8, Abdul Khalique 1
Mr Turner's LITTLE EVA, 9-12, Abdul Wahid 2

Also ran:—Mavourneen 9-12.

The race:—It was a very keen race all through between Cerise and Little Eva. They were neck and neck time after time till near home Cerise shot ahead and won by a length, with only a head between Little Eva and Mavourneen.

Betting:—Four to one Cerise, twos Little Eva, one and a half Mavourneen.

THE READING CUP, presented by the Viceroy, a high weight handicap for Arab ponies.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Patiala's PEACE DAY, 8-4, Jafir 1
Raja Sripal Singh's GARLAND, 9-12, Abdul Wahid 2
Raja Sripal Singh's THREE-FIFTY, 7-10, Abdul Khaliq 3
Mr Sant Singh Chhachhi's MOUNT PLEASANT, 9-6, Capt Randall 4

Also ran:—Baden 8-2

The race:—Mount Pleasant got away at the start, but was shortly overhauled by Peace Day with the rest in a bunch not far away. Peace Day kept the lead and won easily by three lengths, with three lengths between second and third and a length between third and fourth.

Betting:—Three to one against Peace Day, four to five on Garland, eight to ten Mount Pleasant, three to four Baden, eights Three Fifty.

Totalisator paid Rs. 3 for win.

Garland's owner raised an objection against Peace Day for alleged crossing, but this was not upheld.

THE PRODUCE STAKES.—Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second, Rs. 150 to the third, for C B ponies.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Capt Randall's SOLIDA, 10-2, Capt Heslop 1
Mrs Heslop's GENUINE, 9-1, Jafir 2
Raja Sripal Singh's INDIAN MADE, 10-2, Abdul Wahid 3

Won by a short head with a distance between second and third.

Betting:—Evens Isolda, 1½ against Genuine, 7 to 4 Indian Made.

Totalisator paid Rs. 2 for win.

THE NARKUNDA STAKES, Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 150 to the second, Rs. 100 to the third, presented by the R. C. T. C.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Raja Sripal Singh's RONALD, 8-2 cd 8-9, Abdul Khaliq .....
Raja Sripal Singh's GARLAND, 9-12, Abdul Wahid .....
Squadron Leader Barton's TAISEER, 9-2 cd 8-7, Capt Heslop 3

Also ran:—Munshi 8-13.

The race:—Munshi got away first from the bunch, but was soon passed by Garland and then Garland came to the front, winning by 2 lengths, a length between second and third.

Betting:—Twos against Ronald, Garland and Taiseer, 1½ Munshi.

Totalisator paid Rs. 5 for win.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Turner's LITTLE EVA, 10-7, Abdul Wahid 1
Maharaja of Patiala's LITTLE WONDER, 11-7, Jafir 2
Lieut Erskine Lindop's WINKEY, 7-7 cd 9-6 3

The race:—A fine race very even till near the finish and won by a neck, with 10 lengths between second and third.

In the last race on the first day in connection with the Rawlinson Cup an objection was raised to Isolda for carrying a short weight of 7 lbs. Stewards disqualified Isolda, leaving winners Indian Made first, Genuine second, Winkey third. Owing to the fact that the objection was tardily made and the white cone had remained hoisted from the previous race many interested left the course before the objection became known. Hence this correction.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE

WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE.

The Warwick Comedy Company gave a performance of When We Were Twenty-one, a play by H. V. Esmond, on Saturday night and yesterday afternoon. It is a badly constructed play. A young boy by the no means short name of Richard Terence Miles Audaine, otherwise known as the Imp falls in love with an actress called Kara Glynesk. Now this Kara is a bad sort with an unenviable past. Her business in life has been to marry people in order to spend away their money and then leave them: Richard Carewe and some other elderly friends of the Imp try to save the boy from the impending ruin. But it was ordained that they should partially fail. The Imp throws off his fiancee Phyllis and marries Kara. But his money was saved from being spent by his wicked wife, for, on the very day of his marriage David, one of the old husbands of Kara turns up. Kara feels her love suddenly revive for him and so rushes into his arms, regardless of what the Imp might think of her behaviour. What the Imp said and did before renouncing his new wife, why he did not try to take any legal steps in the matter we are only left to surmise. But the play was so stupid that we found no pleasure in surmising at all! His behaviour towards Phyllis and Phyllis's behaviour towards him are equally incomprehensible. He does not wish to marry her even after the tragedy of his illegal marriage with Kara has become clear to him. And Phyllis has been all the time anxious to marry not him but Carewe! At least they might have met and exchanged their views on the subject of their marriage to make their behaviour comprehensible to us, but they did not.

Mr. Thorpe Mayne as Carewe was quite convincing. Mr. Fenwick as the Imp with his drawl, was as attractive as ever. Miss Joan Mayne played the colourless part of Phyllis to the best of her ability and Miss Marjory Clark as Kara Glynesk was her usually delightful, saucy self.

A PROFESSOR SUES MAGISTRATE.

FOR DEFAMATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

Professor B. C. Mukherjee, of Rungpur Carmichael College, has filed a suit against Mr. D. S. Fraser, District Magistrate of Rungpur, claiming Rs. 5,500 as damages for an alleged defamatory statement made by the defendant against the plaintiff at a meeting of the Governing Body of the College. It is alleged the defendant called the plaintiff an intriguer.

Correspondence

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

"STRIKES AND LEGISLATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Replying to Mr. Jijibhoy's letter appearing in your issue of the 25th, I wish to clear certain misconceptions under which he is labouring. Let me assure him that as far as I know the Bombay Government do not contemplate any legislation to make strikes illegal. They cannot very well do so, as the Government of India have undertaken to pass a Trade Union Act in response to a resolution moved by Mr. N. M. Joshi and passed at the last session of the Indian Legislative Assembly. So, far from intending to bring in any legislation curtailing the rights which are at present claimed and exercised by Labour, what is proposed is to definitely recognize and safeguard them from possible contest or challenge.

Now as to the important point of legislation in regard to industrial disputes the settlement of which is placed in the sphere of the Local Government. I ask, why should India be content to remain in an inferior position in regard to legislation for the settlement of industrial disputes to the self-governing Dominions of the Empire? As far back as 1907, Canada passed an "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act." In 1909 the Transvaal thought it expedient to have similar legislation. In Australia and New Zealand there are various Acts on the subject differing in details as well as in important principles, as every student of Labour problems is aware. Again in the United Kingdom an Act "to make better provision for the prevention and settlement of Labour disputes" was passed in 1896 with astounding unanimity among the different political parties in the House of Commons and the House of Lords. In 1919 similar unanimity was displayed in the passing of the Industrial Courts Act. Why then should we not in this Presidency, where the subjects of Labour Welfare and Industrial Progress are of greater insistence and more vital importance than in the other Provinces of India, go ahead dith permissive legislation for the formation of Conciliation Boards designed to facilitate the early settlement of strikes and trade disputes solely by bringing about mutual understanding between the parties and the voluntary acceptance of a compromise. I cannot conceive of any possible objection to the bringing into existence of such machinery which would at no stage of its operation bind either of the two parties to any position from which they cannot legally recede. On the other hand the one lesson which the terrible experiences of labour troubles which Bombay has gone through during the last three years carry to my mind is the imperative need of such machinery. Now that we have a Labour office in the Government Secretariat, I do not see any reason for delaying its institution. I for one would rejoice exceedingly to have definitely on our statute-book legislation on the lines of the British Acts of 1896 and 1919 referred to above and which have proved to be of invaluable help to both the employers and the employed.—Yours etc.,

KANJI DWARKADAS.

THE TATA BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a speech of Sir Dorab Tata in the meeting of the Tata Bank he is reported to have said that two Indian officers in charge of the Share Transfer Department getting Rs. 300 and 500 *broke down* owing to ill health and he was therefore compelled to recruit and engage an European Officer on Rs. 1,000!

There is no wonder the Indian officers broke down owing to starvation perhaps, as a salary of Rs. 300 or 500 now is equal to Rs. 100 or 170 pre-war; and how can self respecting honest hard working Indian officers—probably with a family—subsist on such meagre pays? Why were they not paid from Rs. 700 or 800 to enable them to preserve their health by better feeding and better housing? If the bank could afford to pay Rs. 1,000 to an European, surely it could have paid Rs. 700 to 800 to a capable Indian officer doing the same duty.—Yours, etc.,

ARGUMENT.

Bombay, May 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am reading with almost a personal interest your notes and the correspondence regarding the Tata Bank appearing in the columns of your paper and beg to say that I, as a member of the public, am almost indebted to you for the fearless and unflinching manner in which you have taken up the most laudable and the most patriotic cause; but let me say that I am almost grieved to read your to-day's remarks wherein you have taken up a conciliatory attitude and recommend the shareholders to adopt the report—an attitude and a recommendation which the authorities of the Bank deserve so little in face of the many indignities and insults that they are throwing against Indian by telling him tacitly if not directly that he is neither fit for higher banking posts nor has he the patience to train himself to be great. I almost pity the Directors who are unfortunately made the tools of the manager by the latter's instilling in their minds this pernicious shibboleth with a view to justify a distinction between Europeans and Indians and thus to making the hold of fascination still tighter which the Directors have already got for the Europeans. I pity them because I can say with confidence that this is a false notion imposed upon by the management upon the Directorate for I have had personal experience of the managements' attitude and its treatment towards the Indian as an apprentice of the Bank. I was disliked and the apprentice there is uptil now pitied, as I was pitied, by the clerks who receive better treatment than the apprentice. For many reasons I would avoid giving here details of my bitter experience but the one which I am giving below would be justified as a sufficient retorting to an observation made by the Chairman in the tempestuous meeting of the 25th instant. The chairman remarked that the Public Services Commission had observed that Indians are averse to taking off their coat meaning thereby that they are not pliant to hard work. I agree that this is a fact but that a man of Sir Dorab Tatas' intellegence should have at once given a believing ear to the most pernicious meaning given to this fact by some self-styled commissioners is simply amusing to me. Natural modesty, perchance an exposure if stripped of his coat of an unlikely appearance to which he, being always in subordinate service, is compelled to have recourse by way of economy. These are the two main reasons why the Indian is not seen off his coat at his work and not because he is not capable of hard work. Without prejudice now to this explanation, I say sir, that while I was an apprentice in this bank and one day when, working in the Hundi Department I took off my coat and sat to work earnestly, Mr. Copland, an assistant in charge of the Department, came up to me and with a grave and elongated face asked me promptorily to put on my coat, although a Christian clerk in the same Department and working with me, and drawing a lower salary than myself was always working without a coat. I can adduce many such typical instances showing that the apprentice was a devestable creature there but neither have I time to do it nor would I fain recall the past of an unpleasant nature; but I hope this one incident will open the eyes of the Directors, and will give additional strength to the shareholders to institute further and searching inquiries regarding apprentices of the Bank. To my mind the shareholders, if they have real and active sympathy for their brother Indians, and if they want to curtail extravagant establishment, expenditure and thus earn a large dividend, should not rest only with the manifestation of an uneasy and commendable spirit, but should refuse to adopt the report at the ensuing meeting unless they have taken the following undertakings from the Board.

(1) That a committee representing the Board and the shareholders should be appointed to investigate the possibility of recruiting more Indians in the superior staff.

(2) That pending the report of this committee no European recruit should be enlisted.

(3) That the scheme for training the European apprentices should for ever be dropped.

(4) That apprentices dismissed or sent away some how or other should be called, if alive, before this committee and allowed to have their say. Unless they take these undertakings the agitation of the shareholders to assert their rights, let me say sir, will be useless for the Directors are least likely to be awakened from their dream of fascination for the fair skin by only an agitation without a demand or constructive proposals.—Yours etc.

EX-APPRENTICE.

AN INQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some time ago, there was a great stir in Bombay regarding certain alleged defalcations in the Bombay Bank. Certain persons were arrested and prosecutions instituted against them. Some people had absconded and the police were trying to get hold of them. Although 3 to 4 months have elapsed since, nothing further is heard by the public. As the matter is of very great public importance I request you to give publicity to this letter so that light may be thrown on it by any of your numerous readers.—Yours, etc.,

N. M. P.

Poona, May 28.

THE TATA BANK.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke sends to us for publication the following notice which he has sent to the Secretary, Tata Industrial Bank Ld.

Dear Sir,—I give notice that at the adjourned meeting of the Bank to be held on Wednesday 1st Prox. I shall move the propositions herewith annexed.

I shall also also put questions 1 and 2 herewith enclosed.—Yours, truly,

(Sd.) K. K. SUNTOKE,
One of the Share Holders.

May, 28.

RESOLUTIONS.

That considering the information that Sir Dorab Tata placed before the shareholders on Wednesday 25th May 1921 that a very large number of convenanted European employees have been taken up in anticipation of about a hundred branches of the Bank being opened all over India and Burmah, while the number of branches already opened is comparatively very small, and there is no reasonable explanation of anything like that number of branches being opened, this meeting strongly recommends that

(1) That the Directors should give three months' notices terminating their agreements to many of them as possible thus relieving the finances of the Bank of a very heavy burden of a topheavy administration.

(2) That with regard to those European employees whose services the Board may not think it proper to determine as above, their agreement should not be renewed on the expiration thereof, they should not be reappointed, and they should be replaced by members of the existing Indian staff, and from the Indians working as apprentices under the Bank's scheme.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Which of the present directors of the Bank sold away large numbers of shares allotted to them on the artificial or speculative rise in the price of the shares during the boom, which set in the Share Bazaar?

(2) How many shares above the number requisite to qualify a director for his post are held by each of the present directors, and will you please give the number against each director's name?

INDIAN NEWS PAPER CO. LT.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., was held on the 28th of May at 4 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Medows Street, Fort, Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas presiding. Sixteen shareholders were present on the occasion.

At the outset, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, one of the shareholders of the Company, proposed that the meeting be adjourned till the 15th of June. Mr. Madhowji D. Morarji seconded the resolution.

Mr. Venkat Ram raised an objection that according to Indian Company's Act the meeting of the shareholders could not be adjourned. He stated that lest year also he had raised that objection.

The chairman, thereupon, drew the attention of Mr. Venkat Ram that according to the Articles of Association of the Company No. 73, the chairman, with the consent of the meeting, may adjourn any meeting from time to time.

Mr. R. Venkat Ram, further, wanted to know for what reasons Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas desired to adjourn the meeting.

Thereupon, Mr. Kanji explained that as there were only three Directors present at the meeting, probably on account of this month (May), the meeting should be adjourned. In the presence of more Directors they would be in a position to discuss better the present state of affairs of the Company.

A voice:—"We do not want any more Directors."

The Chairman:—It is for you to pass the proposition of Mr. Kanji. I do not object to Mr. Kanji's proposition.

Thereupon, the proposition of Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas was put to the vote and declared lost.

The chairman, then, in moving for adoption of the Report stated that unfortunately the year's working of the Company showed a nett loss of Rs. 35,912-11-3 which was mainly due to the stock of paper and stores written down to the present market value. That difference in the price was due mainly to the unexpected fall in Exchange. The orders for papers were sent to England and they had had to pay high prices for them. He, then, moved for adoption of the Report. (At this stage, Messrs. Kanji Dwarkadas and Madhowji D. Morarji left the hall of the meeting.)

Mr. Umar Sobani seconded the report.

The Report was, then, put to the vote and declared carried.

Mr. Desai, then, proposed that the appointment of Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and M. S. Captain, as Directors, be confirmed.

The proposition, after having been seconded, was unanimously passed.

Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas and Mr. S. G. Banker were, next, re-elected as Directors.

Mr. Desai, then, stated that it was not possible to remove the present Auditors Messrs. K. S. Ayar and Company, unless they were given clear 14 days' notice. So he proposed the following resolution:—

"That Messrs. K. S. Ayar and Company be reappointed as Auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 500 per year, jointly with Mr. A. C. Kama, Auditor, to audit the accounts of the Company from month to month, and that in the event of Messrs. Ayar and Co. refusing to accept the said remuneration, the Directors be authorised to make such other arrangements as may be thought necessary."

In moving the above resolution, Mr. Desai contended that the present Auditors were not auditing the accounts of the Company from month to month. They had appointed the Auditors on the clear understanding that they would every month audit the Accounts of the Company and which they were not doing at the present moment. He know very well that the Directors were busy men, and as such they could not exactly know the present state of affairs of the Company; but he knew how the affairs of the Company stood at present.

Mr. R. Venkat Ram seconded the above resolution.

The resolution was, then put to the vote and declared carried.

After a vote of thanks to the retiring chairman had been proposed the meeting was dissolved

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES REDRESSING ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Railway Grievances Redressing Association for India a conference among the various members and office-bearers of the various associations started to redress the grievances of the public against the railways will be held at Tanjore on Friday, the 10th June. Mr. Kasturirenga Iyengar, Editor, Hindu, has kindly consented to preside on the occasion. Members and representatives of the various Railwaymen's unions are specially requested to attend the conference and make known their grievances against the railways. Representatives of the merchants and traders are also earnestly requested to attend the conference.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

THE ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

The first general meeting of A. S. A. will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, on the 2nd June at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) under the Presidency of Mr. Claude Batley A.R.I.B.A. who will deliver his presidential address after the transaction of the general business.

DEATH OF A NEWLY BORN CHILD.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a newly born female child which was found by a Municipal sweeper in some refuse in Mutton Street, Chor Bazar, on Saturday. The mother of the deceased could not be traced. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the child was caused by suffocation but that there was no evidence to show how it occurred.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a Mahomedan named Musa Sama at the Morgue on Sunday. Mittoo Ahmed, another Mahomedan, who was alleged to have assaulted the deceased and caused his death was present at the inquest. Maimtbai, the wife of the deceased, said her husband was a blacksmith having his shop at Reay Road. On Saturday morning he went to a shop close by a few minutes later he was carried into the shop in an unconscious condition.

He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Sunday morning. The witness saw the deceased in the Hospital on Saturday evening when he told her that the suspect had beaten her. She knew the suspect. The medical evidence was to the effect that the cause of death was rupture of the spleen, internal hemorrhage and multiple injuries. The injuries could have been caused by the stick produced in Court.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

The Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Fazulbhoy Mills, Limited was held at the Registered Office of the Company, on Friday afternoon, Mr. J. E. Wadia presiding.

Mr. J. A. Wadia, at the outset, expressing his regret on behalf of the Directors and the Shareholders of the Company at the sad and, untimely demise of Mr. Rahimtoolla Currimbhoy, said that in Mr. Currimbhoy they had lost a valuable colleague. He had been a member of the Firm for several years and at the age of 34 he had been snatched away from their midst. The Directors had sometime back passed a resolution expressing their heart felt sorrow a the death of Mr. Rahimtoolla Currimbhoy. Had he lived for some years more he would have been very useful both to the Firm and to the country. He then, asked them to adopt the annual report of the Directors.

In the course of the report it was stated that the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1921 showing a net Profit of Rs. 37,18,423—9—7 including the balance of Rs. 29,241—6—0 has been brought forward from the last account. The Directors have utilized Rs. 8,64,000 in paying an ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 30th September 1920 at Rs. 120 per Share.

The Profits and Fixed Charges have been insured for the current year.

The Mill Buildings and Machinery together with Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Stores, Waste etc., are insured against fire for Rs. 1,64,89,900.

Two of the Directors Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart and Mr. Ahmed Currimbhoy were reelected as directors for the current year.

Superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. Tottori Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m.

I. HINDU GIRL'S HIGH SCHOOL, DELHI.

The managing member of the Indra Prastha Hindu Girls' High School, Delhi, writes to us under date May 12, the following appeal for funds for publication:—

We had altogether 6 students in the Matriculation class last year and all of them were sent up for the Matriculation examination of the Punjab University. We are happy to inform you that all of the six girls have come out successful.

Some of these girls will of course join the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women and take the Medical course. Others are anxious to further prosecute their studies, but are not able to do so owing to there being no properly managed College for ladies in Delhi. We would willingly do all we can for them if we had the necessary funds forthcoming. Even as a High School our existence is becoming doubtful, as we have fearfully run into debt already and are adding to it month by month, at the rate of about Rs. 450 per month. The total amount of our debt as at 31st March, 1920, is Rs. 12,200.

Will those, who believe in the potency of women's education and also love their country truly, try and see if they can give to the School some help. No Rupee is too small for us. Unless it is possible to add at least another lakh of rupees to our permanent Endowment Fund, we are not safe even as a High School.

Official & Personal.

Sir George Lloyd will be in residence at Government House, Ganeshkhind, from Friday the 3rd June, 1921.

The Visitor's Books will be kept out at the Council Hall and at Government House every day except Sunday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from Monday, 30th May 1921.

Sir George Lloyd will hold a Reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday, the 5th July 1921.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, May 30, 1921.

REPRESSION V. RECONCILIATION.

The recent Government communiques concerning the British Mission to Cabul and the progress of its work have to a great extent relieved the anxiety which the public had begun to feel while information on the subject from official sources was withheld. If, as we dare to hope, the policy of England towards Islam and Asia is going shortly to be altered in the sense desired by Muslims, Afghanistan will be the staunch Ally of India, and troubles on the frontier will die down But till that change of policy becomes manifest, negotiations for a treaty with Afghanistan strike us, we must confess, as premature. It is not at Cabul but in London that the Government of India has to win its diplomatic battle against Bolshevism. The whole power of Bolshevism in the Muslim East rests on the stupid attitude towards Asiatics of the present Government of England, which though willing to make some concessions to the force of circumstances, is still far from acknowledging the need of a complete change in England's oriental policy. England's frivolous rejection of successive chances offered to her of regaining the goodwill of Asia reminds us of the story of the Sybilline Books. Upon the Armistice with Turkey she could have regained that valuable asset easily. A little graceful magnanimity shown to the Turks and Arabs would have been enough. But subsequent events have made the world suspicious of the honesty of British protestations, and no mere show of magnanimity will now suffice. Positive proofs of good faith and good intentions in regard to Asiatic peoples are required of England to-day; and a campaign of repression in India is able to annul the good effect which would otherwise have been produced by the concessions made to Turkey. For it is a change of the whole policy, a change of heart, and not a grudged concession here and there, which can retrieve the British position in Asia.

It now appears that Bekir Sami Bey was over-optimistic when he stated that the patriotic Turks would be content with the terms offered to them at the recent London Conference—terms which the Muslims outside Turkey have always from the first pronounced inadequate. Yet those terms are a great improvement on the Treaty of Sevres; and if, as Mr. Montagu seemed to suggest in his letter to the Indian Delegation, they may be regarded as a first instalment, we are thankful for them. But the trouble is that deep distrust of English statesmen and their promises has taken root in oriental minds, and a mere suggestion in a letter from the Secretary of State for India is not sufficient to eradicate it all at once. The present offer falls a long way short of the fulfilment of England's solemn pledges given to the Indians, Turks and Arabs, and it has been granted with too evident reluctance under pressure of events. The Turks have ground for fear that, if they pinned their faith to it, relaxing their heroic effort at self-realisation, they would find themselves betrayed as heretofore. Much more substantial proof is needed of a change in Britain's Asiatic policy before the men who think for Turkey and Islam can again put confidence in her pledged word, much less a mere suggestion. It is only fair to take into account their recent and still fresh experience of the cool way in which Great Britain breaks her promises where Orientals are concerned. There are few Turks who would not prefer the British to the Russians as sincere Allies; we may say that there are few Muslims who would not, prefer them. But the Turkish patriots would be foolish to give up the positive advantage of the Bolshevik Alliance for concessions which may prove to be delusive and suggestions which may turn out to be insincere. A really generous gesture on the part of England, not towards Turkey only, proclaiming a new policy of friendliness to Eastern people, a change which would cause public rejoicing from Adrianople to Calcutta and from Fez to Samarcand, is what we hope to see in the not distant future. It is what the Government of India should be working for if it wishes to protect the Indian frontier in the most effective way, i.e., by restoring the prestige of England in the East, and utterly frustrate the machinations of the Bolsheviks. It seems even possible that such a change would exorcise the Russian bogey, at the same time as it dispelled the Muslim "danger." The hatred of the Bolsheviks for England may not be quite so blind as it is represented. It might abate considerably if England were to throw away the mantle of the Czardom which she assumed in a "fit of abstraction" and still wears unconsciously.

Without the hope of such a great, dramatic change we saw no use in the Mission to Cabul, and the report of the Director of Transport, with other, unofficial news which reached us, caused us real alarm, as seeming to show how on one hand the frontier tribes objected to the errand of the British Mission and on the other to suggest in the dearth of more authoritative information, that an aggressive policy might be in contemplation by our rulers as more than once before in Indian history. A very harsh repression of Khilafat workers reported from the Frontier Province and other provinces adjacent to it, suggested rather strongly an unfriendly purpose to Islam; for it seemed to us that if the Government's intentions had been friendly there could be no need to suppress or persecute a movement which, directly Britain becomes pro-Islamic and acknowledges the rights of Asiatic peoples, will become pro-British. As we have said, the official communiques have reassured us and relieved us to a great extent. But we should like to ask why the persecution of Khilafat workers in the provinces adjacent to the frontier still continues. We have received by post a copy of a telegram which was sent to H. E. the Viceroy on May 20 by Mr. Mohamed Nawaz Khan, B.A., LL.B., of Bannu:—

> Situation in Frontier unbearable. Almost reign of terror at Bannu, repression mixed with malice and spite, hundreds in jail. Standing crops burnt to ashes, action such as even against open enemy on battlefield condemned, civil population ruthlessly maltreated, women insulted, their ornaments looted, great many people fled to independent territory, great panic prevails. Unwise counsels led the officials to take recourse to these brutalities all designed to kill the Khilafat movement. Total estrangement between Government and subjects threatened. Civilised Governments never take such measures. A few Englishmen responsible for all this unrest and agitation throughout India. Special and immediate inquiry to be made, compensation to be given and those responsible to be severely punished."

We wonder if the Viceroy ever saw that telegram! Schiller, in his "History of the Thirty Years War," observes that when strong measures transgressing the ordinary legal order of a country have to be adopted in the interests of Government the decision and the execution ought to be entrusted only to men the most renowned for their pacific character and serious respect for law and order. Unfortunately here in India the decision and the execution are entrusted to any soldier or civilian, possibly the greatest hothead, who is on the spot, with horrible results to British honour and prestige. The writer of the telegram may have exaggerated matters in his indignation; there may be reasons for repression in the Frontier Province which we do not know. But we know that, just as real peace with Afghanistan can be obtained only through peace with Mustafa Kemal Pasha, so the Khilafat movement cannot be suppressed by Dick, Tom and Harry in the Frontier Province or elsewhere. It can be reconciled by England doing justice at long last to Asia in the crucial test case of the independence of the Turks and Arabs. But that end cannot be attained at Cabul, nor at Bannu, nor even at Angora; it can only be attained in London by a straight fight between the Government of India and the Government of England whose dishonourable conduct has brought so much shame to Europe and misery to Asia.

Notes of the Day.

Turcophil Alexandria.

We have more than once had occasion to point out that in every English diagnosis of the case of Egypt the most important factor—the Khilafat Question—is left out This is largely due to the diplomacy of Saad Pasha Zaghloul, who, seeing that Turkey was exceedingly unpopular and nationalism rather popular in Europe, decided in his plaidoirie upon behalf of the Egyptian people to refrain from mentioning the main cause of their unrest. The great majority of the Egyptian folk are ardent Muslims who regard nationalism as an error of the "time of Ignorance" before the Prophet showed the way of human brotherhood. It is the separation of Egypt from the Muslim Empire which in their minds stands for human brotherhood which has made them irreconcilable opponents of the British occupation or protectorate; and in the rising in 1919 they made this perfectly clear by substituting the Khalifa's flag for the Khedive's wherever they were in command. Zaghloul Pasha is applauded by the populace as the protagonist of Egypt against England, not for his opinions on the subject of Egyptian Government. He is borne upon a wave which he and the Nationalist party could never have raised, and which he cannot in any way control. Adli Pasha on the other hand is less popular because his opposition to the designs of England upon Egypt are suspected to be less whole-hearted. But why the English Press should represent the recent rioting at Alexandria as a Zaghloul-Adli affair, according to some papers, or an anti-"European" outbreak, according to others, we cannot imagine. It is obviously the outcome of public indignation against the Greeks, in consequence of the Greek action against Turkey. In the same way, when a Turkish official was tried and hanged by the Allies for alleged cruelty to the Armenians, on Armenian evidence, there were riots in Egypt and Armenians were killed in Alexandria and Cairo, so passionate is the attachment of Egyptian Muslims to that Muslim Empire from which British policy would sever them.

The State of Tonk.

A correspondent, who appears to be thoroughly conversant with the causes of the late unfortunate events in Tonk, writes to us to protest that a false colour has been given to the said events "by some irresponsible persons and bodies", outside the State, "who have volunteered to espouse the cause of the people of Tonk." He declares that the trouble was due to purely local causes, and that its recurrence in the future can be easily prevented by mere reforms in the administration of the State, and a slight change in its constitution in the direction of popular control. The ruler has already promised certain changes, and if the friends of the people of Tonk wish to help them they will concentrate attention on these changes in the stages of proposal and execution with a view to making them effective to redress the people's wrongs. These have been largely owing to the prevalence of nepotism, and consequent corruption in the higher posts of the administration; they were brought to a crisis when a monopoly of the sale of food-grains within the State was granted to a certain firm in time of famine. The misrepresentation of the people's attitude as seditious, and the consequent arrests were due to the denunciations of a local worthy, newly returned from jail whither he had been sent for an "offence" anything but "political", whose agitation is employed entirely on his own account, for vengeance or for profit. We hope ere long to publish a clear statement by our correspondent, from his standpoint as an unofficial native of Tonk, upon a subject which has been obscured for most of us by the wealth of rumour and the dearth of information.

A Race of Musicians.

A friend informs us that the Indians are the most musical of nations, in fact that India is the mother of all the music in the world. We invite all Indians who care for their country's reputation in this matter to attend the devil's concert which takes place outside Green's Restaurant every night between the hours of half-past ten and twelve, in which all the performers are Indians. We can understand a chauffeur sounding his hooter periodically while the car is running, but when he sounds it continuously for five minutes while the car is still, and when fifty chauffeurs, all possessed of hooters of the least musical and most offensive kind, compete with him, the proceeding can only be explained by sheer, insensitive, inherent love of discord. It is possible to purchase motor-horns which give a musical note; but no one in Bombay seems to have heard of them. In many European cities motor-noises have been made the subject of police regulation with excellent effect. Why cannot they be made so here, where, owing to the "musical" propensities of Indian drivers, they are an infinitely greater nuisance than they are in Europe?

Oriental Town-planning.

Our leader on town-planning in the East has been considered too eccentric by some readers, who are inclined to admire the style of building and the roadways of the city of Bombay. Everyone has a right to his or her opinion; and it is a providential arrangement that there should be people who admire what others hate. But we would point out that the town-planning of Bombay takes little or no account of pedestrians, whereas the Oriental system we described, did take account of them. And the majority of human kind are still pedestrians, though we cannot expect the great ones of the Corporation and the Government, who motor down the broad and sun-scorched roads in the cool draught of speed, to notice such an unimportant fact of nature. The coming of the motor-car has much increased the distance between rich and poor; and nowhere more than in Bombay. It is therefore no wonder that our magnates have lost sight of the pedestrian, who was safe and comfortable in the covered markets of old Eastern cities as he can be nowhere in the city of Bombay.

Protection of Food.

Another point about the Government of old Eastern cities merits the attention of our City Fathers. It is the inspection of food-stuffs. Every morning the inspector went his rounds to every place where food was regularly sold, and condemned what was unfit, which was immediately carried away in baskets by his servants to be burnt or buried. There are many cases on record where a dealer suffered even the death penalty for offering unclean or adulterated food for sale. In the covered markets, where there was no dust to speak of, such articles of food as vegetables, bread and sweetmeats might be shown uncovered in the shops. But meat had to be covered against poisonous flies; and all eatables for sale outside the covered markets had to be covered either with a clean napkin or a lid of glass or metal. In a recent statement the Municipal Commissioner professed himself at a loss to find a cause for the disease undoubtedly existing in Bombay. He can not have noticed, as we have, trays of foodstuff lying on the pavement amid clouds of dust from motor-lorries, and attacked by flies. Nor can he have noticed the sour smell of Bombay dust, nor yet the stench which comes up at night from pavements even in the European quarters, though not of course on Malabar Hill nor at Colaba Point. We must dissent from the Municipal Commissioner's verdict that Bombay is in better condition, sanitarily speaking, than any other city "East of Suez."

The Queen Leads.

It is stated in the English papers that Her Majesty the Queen has recently given orders to her milliners that no plumage of wild birds is to be used for her hats any longer. This action on the part of Her Majesty will evoke feelings of genuine pleasure and gratitude in the hearts of lovers of the feathered race and humanitarians all the world over, including, of course, India. India plays an unenviable part in the trade in the plumage of birds, though it is mostly foreigners who are responsible for carrying on the nefarious traffic. If Her Majesty's action contributes to the suppression of the traffic at least at the hands of British merchants, the people of this country, to whom "Ahimsa" or non-cruelty is an article of religious faith, will have abundant cause to be grateful to Her Majesty. It is unfortunate that the metropolis of the British Empire should be the chief European market for the plumage trade. We are assured, however, that the traffic is mostly in the hands of foreigners and that three-quarters of the plumes imported are re-exported. One "patriotic" British journal goes so far as to say that the disappearance of the trade in the plumage of wild birds "would benefit ostrich farming and the trade in the feathers of poultry and game birds, all British industries." We are, however, inclined to think that the interests of the country would be better served if the British people turned their hands to other industries than that of plumage. We most earnestly hope that Her Majesty will go a step further than she has done and discard altogether the use of feathers in her millinery, for only by such a radical step will the cruel fashion be effectively checked. The ordinary world which delights in the adornment (?) of their bodies with the plumage of birds is not able to distinguish between the feathers of wild birds and those of tame or game birds. Only a total abjuration of feathered millinery will put an end to the cruelty involved in the traffic.

The echo of the War.

The "Butte Bulletin", an American journal, writes:

> "On Christmas Day, 1914, the imperialists and militarists of the world were shocked by a story that had leaked out from the trenches. It was discovered that, at the height of the war, the soldiers of the opposing armies were exchanging chocolates and cigarettes, they had even gone so far as to declare a truce, despite the protestations of the officers of the opposing armies.
>
> The German and British governments tried desperately hard to prevent further fraternization and failed. It was therefore found necessary to call upon the British artillery to prevent the German and British soldiers from becoming too friendly. Soldiers who had enlisted in a fight against militarism, found, on coming in contact with their alleged enemy, that they had no quarrel with them. In a world of sham and hypocrisy, the decrees of statesmen count for more than the feelings of the heart, and soldiers who attempted to be human were shot down.
>
> Mr. Stephen Graham, a well-known British author, in his "Challenge of the Dead," reveals the story of the fraternization that took place on Christmas day, 1915, and how it was finally put an end to. The following is Stephen Graham's account:
>
> *Orders to the effect that there should be no fraternization were sent out, and a staff-officer here and there spent Christmas eve in the trenches to see that the orders were carried out. He could not, however, effect very much. At ten o'clock that night the men in all the trenches, both German and English, were talking without restraint, and the dark, muddy lines at Laventie had a voice as of some great club at night, when all the members are discussing at once. Germans were shouting invitations across, British were shouting invitations: and promises were made for next day. At dawn, therefore, parties went over, and whole battalions might have followed them had not the artillery at once set up a barrage. It was found also that sentries on both sides had been ordered to fire. Some obeyed, some did not. Even on the Guards' front men risked their lives to shake hands. Did not one thus lose his life that morning?*
>
> We venture to say that if all wars were discussed by representatives of the working class of the nations concerned there would be no wars to fight. But then, why are wars fought? Think this matter over."

Yes, that is a matter which everyone, who is anxious to prevent human lives continuing to remain pawns in the game played by self-seeking plutocrats and politicians, should think over.

Dr. Tagore and Non-Cooperation.

We take the following from the "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—

> "Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore has just addressed a letter in Bengali to the Principal of the Bolepur School in which he has hit Mahatma Gandhi and the non-cooperation movement. No wonder if the anti-non-cooperationists are making capital of it and the English translation of it is being published in the Anglo-Indian papers with so much relish! Of course every one has the right to stick to his own views and express them boldly. But one cannot but be amused at the following which finds a place in Dr. Tagore's letter:—
>
> "I cannot agree that I hate wrongs and oppressions less than others. During the dark days of the Punjab none but myself throughout the country uttered a word."

Dr. Tagore forgets that other public-spirited Indian leaders did more than protest. Pandit Malavya, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Srijut C. R. Das, Mahatma Gandhi and others did not simply protest but made considerable personal sacrifices for the unhappy province."

RIOTING IN EGYPT

56 KILLED AND 210 WOUNDED.

NERVOUSNESS PREVAILING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

Cairo.—Telephone wires between Cairo and Alexandria have been cut. There is much nervousness felt in Cairo; shops are closed and streets are being patrolled by Police and Military.

Alexandria.—It is officially stated that 56 have been killed and 210 wounded in rioting.

ALEXANDRIA-CAIRO TELEPHONE PARTIALLY RESTORED

GENERAL RLY. STRIKE THRATENED IN CAIRO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

The latest news from Egypt states that all was quiet in Alexandria, last night. Telephonic communication between Alexandria, and Cairo has been partially restored. General uneasiness in Cairo is exemplified by the closing of shops in the mixed quarters owing to the fear of attack; but a Cairo message says that the alarm appears unnecessary. It is stated, however, that no further British Forces will be repatriated until the situation clears. The Arsenal and Railway shop workers in Cairo have struck and general, railway strike is threatened.

Lord Allenby, in a communique referring to the disorders, says that he is loath to interfere in party politics, but as the last resort responsibility of law and order devolves upon him. Lord Allenby says that Britain has held out the hand of conciliation and friendship to Egypt and is now awaiting Egypt's reply. He exhorts the Egyptians to follow the path of Peace and Conciliation in dealing with each other.

"PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON'S INDO-SINGALESE TOUR.

SPONTANEOUS MOVEMENT AMONG INDIAN MASSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

It was announced at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, Lord Clywd presiding, that "Pussyfoot" Johnson would leave London on August 5th on his Indo-Singalese tour returning to America in November. He intends to address public meetings and confer with temperance friends, but will not participate in discussion of other questions.

The report outlining the progress of temperance in India last year shows spontaneous movement of the masses almost all over the country for promotion of total abstinence attributed partly to the Non-cooperation campaign. The Committee were assured that responsible leaders of temperance in India would not countenance lawless and violent methods which would only hinder the progress of the temperance cause.

CABLE ITEMS.

A message from Paris states that the Maharajah of Kapurthala to-day placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Arc de Triomphe.

Captain H. T. Buller, Commander of the Malaya has been appointed Chief of the Staff at Rosyth.

Strike of Glasgow dockers who decided on April 22nd not to discharge coal from ships during miners stoppage has collapsed. At Mass Meeting to-day men decided to resume work.

Alexandria.—British Cruiser Calypso has arrived and other warships are coming.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson and Admiral Sir James Bruce.

Paris.—After Consultation with the Commander in Chief of the Rhine, the French Government has decided to send home all married men of 1919 class, who have been recently mobilised in the connection with the Reparations demand.

The death is announced of M. Combes, French Premier at the time of the Dreyfus case.

Derby Scratching.—Hill Country.

Miss Olive Catherine Clapham (Middle Temple) has achieved distinction of being the first woman to pass the final Bar examination. Seventeen other women have passed the intermediate examinations.

The Ranelagh Team consisting of Colonel Melvill, Colonel Ashton, Lord Dalmeny and Major Harrison have again defeated the American Polo Team by 4 goals to 1. Milburn (American Captain) was not playing, as he has injured his arm and America's number one Rumsey damaged his hand in course of the game.

Mr. Samuel Wilderforce has been appointed Puisne Judge, Lahore, in succession to Mr. Leslie Jones who is retiring.

An astonishing episode took place in the Third Round of the Golf Championship, when the United States Champion, Chick Evans, was beaten by his Compatriot Fownes.

Sir Edward Grigg has succeeded Mr. Philip Kerr as one of the Prime Minister's Private Secretaries. He will be particularly engaged in work relating to Dominions Affairs, of which he has special knowledge.

TURKISH TREATY.

WHEN WILL IT BE RATIFIED?

GOVT. UNABLE TO STATE DATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Chamberlain said he was unable to state when the Turkish Treaty would be ratified. Government was not aware of any negotiations between the Turks and Greeks.

Replying to a question drawing attention to the great damage which had been done to British Trade by continuance of hostilities in Asia Minor Mr. Chamberlain said that everyone was aware that the World's great need was peace, and Government would do all it could to secure it in all quarters.

Mr. Churchill makes his statement on Middle East on June 2nd.

Athens.—It is understood that the Greek Government, in reply to the Allies' notification of neutralisation of Constantinople and the Straits, points out that a ship has been searched in order to prevent transport of the Kemalist reinforcements from the European to Asiatic shores and hopes that with the neutralisation of the Straits, supply of war-material etcetera to Kemal Pasha will definitely cease.

M. BRIAND'S SPEECH IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

IMPASSIONED DEFENCE OF ANGLO-FRENCH UNITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 24.

M. Briand's declarations in the French Chamber that France wanted loyal execution of the Treaty is hailed with undisguised satisfaction in Britain. The French Premier is congratulated upon the tenour of his speech, particularly the removal of the impression that the Upper Silesian problem is likely to afford grounds for serious allied differences and France's apparent desire to trust Germany to be as good as her word in undertaking not to aggravate the situation in the disputed territory.

The moderation of M. Briand's attitude towards Germany is regarded as one of the most hopeful signs from France, since the reparations troubles began. M. Briand's impassioned defence of Anglo-French unity which he described as the keystone to their policy has also inspired great confidence.

FAVOURABLE COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

Paris.—Newspapers in general comment favourably upon M. Briand's speech and praise his firmness in avoiding the controversy. The "Echo de Paris" state, that M. Briand has requested Poland to close the frontier and to disband the Polish bands.

GERMANO-CHINESE AGREEMENT.

GERMANY'S READINESS TO FULFIL TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 25.

A Peking message states that by the Germano-Chinese agrement Germany agrees to the abolition of extra-territoriality and undertakes to fulfil her obligations to China under the Treaty of Versailles, reimburse the cost of internment of the Germans in China and to pay the war indemnity. The total is unspecified.

NATIONAL ECONOMY.

REDUCTION IN SUPPLY SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

An important step towards National Economy has been taken by the Government which has ordered reduction in Expenditure on the Supply services for the next financial year from 603 million sterling. The treasury circular points out that ordinary revenue for the next year is not likely to exceed 950 million sterling and at least 465 millions must be provided to meet debt charges leaving 485 for supply services. All Departments have been instructed searchingly to examine expenditure. The circular says that only alternatives to reducing expenditure are fresh borrowing which will mean renewed depression of pound sterling or increased taxation which certainly will seriously hamper recovery of the British Industry and Commerce and will be opposed most vehemently by the House of Commons and the Country. Reduction of taxation and State indebtedness as rapidly as possible is required in order to maintain and stimulate Industry and Commerce and secure full regular employment. This says the Circular can only be shewed by continuous reduction in expenditure during the next few years.

COAL DISPUTE

ONE MORE EFFORT.

CONFERENCE TO BE SUMMONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

In the House of Commons at question-time Mr. Chamberlain announced that as there was still no sign of agreement between the parties in the coal dispute Government had decided to make another effort to find a solution and to summon a conference between the Miners and the owners for May 27th.

30 P. C. REDUCTION PROPOSAL

MANCHESTER OPERATIVES TO RESIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

All Cotton Operatives' organisations have decided in Manchester to cooperate in resisting the employers' demand for 30 per cent. reduction in wages and to approach the employers for opening negotiations.

U. S. AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ACTIVITY AMONG PRO-LEAGUERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

New York.—Democrats in favour of the League of Nations and Republicans are dissatisfied with Mr. Harvey's speech in London on May 10th. Mr. Plood has introduced resolution into the House of Representatives asking whether the speech was officially sanctioned. The pro-League Republicans have sent Lord Robert Cecil, a resolution assuring him that the sentiment in America is still in favour of League.

DISARMAMENT.

AMENDMENT TO U. S. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

Washington.—The senate has unanimously adopted an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill requesting President Harding to invite Britain and Japan to Join the United States in the disarmament Conference.

A COLLISION IN SHANGHAI.

BETWEEN JAPANESE AND AMERICAN BLUE JACKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

The Japanese Embassy announces that a collison took place in Shanghai on May 22nd between the Japanese and America bluejackets. The latter, who were on leave, are alleged to have thrown squibs at the Japanese sailors who retaliated. Two American and one Japanese were injured. Both Authorities are making investigation into the matter.

TRIAL OF SGT. HEYNEN.

GENERAL FRANSEKY'S IMPASSIONED DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 25.

A message from Leipzig states that the most important and most interesting feature of yesterday's proceedings in connection with the trial of Sergeant Heynen was the speech by General Fransecky the tribunal's military expert who made an impassioned defence not only of Heynen but of the whole system in force. He declared that a British soldier's refusal to work in mines amounted to mutiny. The war prisoners were, in no circumstances, entitled to refuse to obey orders even though they exceeded the bounds of The Hague Convention. Heynen had military justification to use his fists to enforce obedience.

The President interposed declaring that a box on the ears could not be justified by any military law or order. The President repeatedly interrupted the General sharply reminding him that he was exceeding his functions.

Another feature of the trial was the strange defectiveness of memory of the German witnesses.

HEYNEN SENTENCED TO 10 MONTHS IMPRISONMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

Leipzig.—Sergeant Heynen has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. The president, in passing the sentence, sharply condemned Heynen's conduct, especially towards the weak and sick as besmirching the honour of the German Army making hated by the civilised world. He paid a tribute to the truthfulness of the British witnesses.

SINN FEIN OUTRAGES

CUSTOM HOUSE ON FIRE

ONE OF THE FINEST BUILDINGS IN COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

It is officially stated that a large party of Sinn Feiners this afternoon set fire to the Customs House in Dublin, which is one of the finest buildings in country, with petrol. The Fire Brigade were prevented from proceeding to the scene and the Crown Forces who attempted to reach the building were fired on. A fight followed of which the details are not yet to hand but the Fire Brigade subsequently proceeded, to combat fire under protection of the Crown Forces though it is doubtful whether the building can be saved.

Another account says that the bombs were thrown at the Customs House. A number of officials who were inside were fired on and their fate is unknown.

A later message states that 7 Sinn Feiners were killed and eleven wounded and 65 taken prisoners while 4 members of the Auxiliary Forces were wounded.

GRAPHIC STORIES.

Graphic stories of eye-witnesses in Dublin show that the troops surrounded the Customs House and bottled up the incendiary Sinn Feiners. The latter opened heavy fire from windows of the burning building but the troops replied with a fierce machine-gun fire. Three scorched men soon dashed out of the building firing as they ran but they were shot down, one being killed. It appears that the Sinn Feiners allowed the staff many of whom were women to leave just as the building burst into flames and soon afterwards six successive parties of rebels dashed out but were mostly shot down and captured. Troops finally stormed the blazing building and the garrison surrendered. 111 are reported to have been taken prisoners and it is believed that some have been burned to death.

Further message says that the Liberty Hall, Headquarters of the Irish Transport-Workers, was also burned down while the Customs House which cost million sterling has been entirely destroyed.

CROWN FORCE CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

Sir Hamar Greenwood stated in the House of Commons that the casualties to the Crown Force from 1st January to 30th April were as follows:—Police 109 killed and 224 wounded. Military 48 killed and 113 wounded. It was impossible, he said, to estimate the civilian casualties as casualties to rebels were concealed wherever possible.

ULSTER ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

Counting of votes for Ulster election has begun, but the proportional representation system will delay the declaration of most results until the week-end.

The first Member to be elected is Moles (Member of Imperial Parliament) for South Belfast, where he secured a clear quota of votes. There are indications that three other Unionists have been returned.

IMPROVING IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

PRESS DEPUTATION TO MR CHURCHILL

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 25.

Mr. Churchill at the Colonial Office today received a deputation from the Empire Press Union, the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the Newspaper Society, which urged the necessity for improved imperial communications by cables and wireless for press messages.

Lord Burnham introduced the deputation which drew attention to the resolutions of the Second Imperial Press Conference on the subject of improved news facilities. The deputation asked when the wireless stations between Oxford and Cairo would be completed, what rates the press messages would be on this route and when the wireless chain would be extended to other parts of Africa, India and Australasia. The whole attitude of Dominions' Governments towards wireless generally formed the subject of other questions. Acceleration of transmission of news between Britain and India was among the subjects on which special representations were made.

Mr. Churchill at the last moment decided to receive the deputation in private and authorised a report to be issued in a day or two.

MR. TAGORE ARRIVES AT STOCKHOLM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

A message from Stockholm states that Mr. Tagore has arrived there and was received at the station by the Secretary of the Royal Swedish Academy.

SPINNING MILL IN EVERY HOME.

THE SUREST WAY TO SWARAJ.

ONE CRORE CONGRESSMEN: ONE CRORE RUPEES FOR SWARAJ FUND.

"THE DAY OF JOY IS SURE TO COME."

Under the auspices of the F Ward Congress Committee and the Matunga Residents' Association a huge mass meeting was held at Matunga with a view to present a purse to Mahatma Gandhi. There was a very large audience waiting since four or five in the afternoon and Mr. Gandhi arrived about 7-30 p.m. There was great enthusiasm throughout the meeting, and collections were made by Mrs. Naidu and several volunteers among the men and women present at the meeting.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu said that morning when she had been to see Mr. Gandhi he had told her that because they were not doing their work properly they had not collected sufficient amount for the Tilak Swaraj Fund,, and she hoped that they would do their best to collect enough. They had to give of their best to the Fund and not by talking but by working for Swaraja would they ever attain it. They had to gather as much funds as possible for the Tilak Swaraja Fund. All over India, wherever she went, she found the keenest desire among the people for the attainment of Swaraja, but she was sorry they were not doing what they should in that direction. When she had been to England she was often told that because they were not united amongst themselves it would be difficult for them ever to attain Swaraja. She asked them, therefore, to stand united together and with one voice and will demand Swaraja. If they were united amongst themselves who could possibly withstand their wishes, their demands? She She appealed to them to devote every moment of their life, everything, towards the goal they all had so much at heart. First of all they must do their best to collect the one crore of rupees which the Congress has asked them to; secondly they must be united, all Moslems and Hinds, they must make up all their differences and all their quarrels for the attainment of their goal. If they could do that then Swaraja was easy of attainment.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi at the outset regretted very much they had to sit there since 4 o'clock but he was not to be blamed for the delay, as he had been told that the meeting would begin at 7-30 p.m. All his time was at the disposal of the people and he kept nothing for himself.

The present was no time for meetings in this land; it was time for solid action. They might have known that he had been living for about six days in Simla and he wanted to tell them at once that he had not gone to see the Viceroy for the purpose of getting anything. Pundit Malaviya had asked him to go to Simla, and his friend Mr. Andrews also told him that the Viceroy wanted to see him. Therefore, he went to see the Viceroy and what happened there was this. He had told the Viceroy everything that he wanted to say and Lord Reading had heard him with great patience, kindness and calmness. He had already written in "Young Indian" all that had taken place there. The Viceroy and he came to know each other better now and after the interviews. The Viceroy knew what the speaker wanted to attain by means of Non-Cooperation.

YOUR DESTINY IN YOUR OWN HANDS.

The destiny of Indians was in their own hands; theirs was a plain and simple duty—they had to be non-violent; they had to stand united—Mahomedans and Hindus. They had to introduce twenty lakhs of Charkhas. They had to get one crore of members for the Congress and they had to collect a crore of rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. All these things had to be done before the end of June. He was extremely sorry that what was expected of them during the two months had not been accomplished by them, and they themselves were to be blamed for that. It was due to their own want of efforts that they had not advanced very much in their programme. If they could not even accomplish the work set before them by the Congress, how was it possible for them to attain Swaraj, and how was it possible to set right their Khilafat and Punjab wrongs? He had great hopes that they would not fail in their duty and he earnestly prayed God that they might be given sufficient strength to do their duty by their Motherland.

WHAT IS WANTED OF EVERY INDIAN.

What he wanted of them was that everyone of them—brothers and sisters—should be member of the Congress organisation. If on account of fear or any selfish motives they did not become members of the Congress, they would never be fit for Swaraja. If they were not prepared to collect one crore of rupees for the sake of Swaraja, how could they ever get Swaraja? If they were unable to gather one crore of rupees together for the sake of Swaraja, how could they fit themselves for Swaraja? If they were unable to get this amount together, then they would not and should not get Swaraja as they were unfit for it. Just consider how much money was wasted in this city over theatres, cinemas, and other sorts of enjoyments, and how much in drinks in this wide country? Nearly seventy crores of rupees was spent this very year in drink. If they were able to spend so much money over their vices could they not get a crore of rupees for Swaraja? He would not be content to take the individual share of each man in India, which came to about two pice each. They had to collect one crore of rupees and it was their bounden duty to do so. He was sure that Bombay alone was capable of giving that large amount to the Fund.

A BRIGHT EXAMPLE.

He had that moment received a sum of Rs. 231 from Mauritius merchants, which showed that their brethren in distant lands were with them in their desire for Swaraja. That very day his friend Parsi Rustomji Gorkhadu had given him Rs. 12,000 for introducing Charkhas in this land. There was a bright example for them to follow. They had only one month remaining to do their duty by their country. He appealed to Bombay which was always in the forefront of all movements in this country. They had given the largest sum for the Jallianwalla Fund, and Bombay was capable of giving a large sum to the Tilak Fund. Lok. Tilak had told them that Swaraja was their birthright and they had to win it. If they were once determined to get Swaraja—all the 30 crores of them—who could resist their united demand? It was not an impossible thing for them to get together one crore of rupees.

He was extremely sorry that they in Matunga had been able to collect only Rs. 5,000 for the Swaraja Fund. Were they going to deceive themselves that they were doing their duty by collecting such a small amount? Or were they going to deceive their country that they had done their duty by it? At the end of June, they would be offered test and he hoped they would not be found wanting. He hoped they would pass the test successfully on that day. He appealed to the residents of Matunga to give of their best towards the Swaraja Fund.

TIME OF INDIA'S MARRIAGE.

They could not very well say that they had no money to spare. Did they not spend lavishly and all what they could when they wanted to marry their sons or daughters? Or did they spare their money when they required anything for themselves? The present was the time for India's marriage and they had to give all they could spare for that purpose. They had not to consider how much sum they had to collect, what he wanted was that everyone of them should give his best for Swaraja. No woman had any right to wear any ornament—more than was required by their religion—at the present time. Women should follow the example of Sita when she followed Ramchandra. She had then discarded all her ornaments, and that is what Indian women should do now. Did they want Ramraj, then let them give their ornaments to the fund? Peculiarly were women fit for such movements; they were capable of greater efforts than even men and therefore he appealed to them. If women wanted foreign clothes, ornaments, French and Japanese silks, Manchester calicoes, how could get Swaraja? Could they not give up those things for the sake of their country and wear plain Khaddar? Many of their countrymen went without proper clothing, and he wanted everyone of them to be clothed decently. People, therefore, must consider that Khaddar was the best and holiest of cloth. They had to start a spinning mill in each household, and how was it possible to do, except by introducing the charkha? He did not want big mills to grind down their men and women. Indians must consider it a sin to wear foreign clothes and that it was a most improper thing to do. Until they considered that Khaddar was a holy cloth they would never attain Swaraja. As long as they could not produce finer qualities of cloth they had to be content with the Khaddar. There was nothing better, nothing pure and nothing more beautiful than Khaddar made of yarn spun by their sisters and brothers. They had to do all these things to right their Khilafat wrongs and the wrongs of Punjab.

"GIVE UP ALL VICES."

He hoped that Dharma had not entirely disappeared from this city. He thought that the people of Bombay were fond of luxuries and ease and fineries; that they wanted the good things of this world. But they were not sinful. For the sake of Swaraja they had to give up all those things. They had to give up the cinema, the theatre and the grog shop. They must also give up all kinds of vices—all adultery. Everyone must consider that every woman, other than one's wife, was one's sister or mother. He prayed God that He would give them sufficient strength and courage to do their duty by their country in its moment of need. Before hearing Mrs. Naidu, he asked them to give liberally to the Tilak Fund.

Volunteers were sent at this stage among the audience for the purpose of collecting funds and Mrs. Naidu herself went and collected money and ornaments from the women present there.

MR MAHOMED ALI.

Mr. Mahomed Ali said there was very little time left for the attainment of Swaraja.

(Continued on next page.)

MORE OF GANDHIPHOBIA!

"VICTIMS OF POLITICAL AGITATION."

TEA "COOLIES'" FRIVILEGES!

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

The Secretary, Indian Tea Association, has issued a lengthy statement regarding cooly exodus in Assam. The statement in parts says:—It is remarkable that since reaching Chandpur, the coolies no longer maintain that they left the estates under the orders of Mahatma Gandhi. They now tell vivid stories of inadequate wages and ill-treatment on the estates. Anyone with first hand knowledge of the industry is fully aware of the falsity of those statements. The tea industry has been, and is conducted, with intelligence, and it is obviously in the interests of the estates importing labour at great expense, neither to ill-treat its coolies nor to allow them to be underfed. It is, the Committe believes, a matter of common knowledge that in the vast majority of the cases the labourers are considerably better off in the tea districts, than in the districts from which they were recruited. The average run of task on a tea estate is light, and the time occupied by the coolies in encompassing these tasks is extremely moderate. The tea garden coolie also enjoys many privileges. He is provided with a free house, which is kept in repair for him, rice is sold to him at, considerably less than the cost price when the rice in his local bazzar is dear; he has free medicines, free medical attendance and in many cases a plot of land in which he can grow vegetables, free food is supplied to children and to weakly and indigent people, while allowances are granted to pregnant women.

A great majority of the estates own considerable acres of rice lands which they let out to coolies at nominal rents in normal times. After a coolie has completed his day's task, it is open to him at his own pleasure to work overtimes, for which he receives extra remuneration. Owing to the present serious financial condition of the industry, it has not in all cases been possible. The majority of the estates have made very great effort to meet the coolies in this respect to the best of their ability. Where it has not been possible to allow much overtime work, the situation has been fully explained to the coolies, and they realise the position in the busy plucking season which extends from June to October.

"WOMEN AND CHILDREN EARN HIGH WAGES."

Women and children are able to earn extremey good wages. They are required to pluck daily a number of [illegible] in order to earn their pay, and [illegible] of overtime task, they [illegible] s not uncommon for women to earn handsome wages monthly during these months, will be realised, therefore, that a family consisting of a man and [illegible] one or two working children can earn wages far in excess of their cash requirements during the busy months of the year. Such a family frequently finds itself after four or five years' work on an estate with sufficient accumulated funds to enable the family to take up its land from Government. As is well known both the Assam and the Surma Valley are largely populated by the extra garden coolies living in a condition of considerable prosperity.

The committee claim that there are few industries in the world which offer to their labourers an opportunity of being able to accumulate sufficient funds to become their own masters in such a space of time. It should clearly be understood that the actual cash paid to a coolie is but one of his means of subsistence, for it is well-known that one of the principle attractions of tea garden existence, is the great amount of leisure that it affords to the coolie to cultivate his own land and to go about his own affairs.

One of the most pressing matters in connection with the recent exodus of coolies from Sylhet is the question of what is to happen to such of these people as have reached their original districts. So far as the tea industry is concerned, every effort is being made at the principal railway stations to induce the coolies to return to the tea estates concerned and they are prepared to pay the cost of their fares, etc. It is unfortunate that in some of the districts from which these originally came, famine conditions obtain and it is known that there is little or no work for these unfortunate victims of political agitation. They have no lands and no houses and it appears to be inevitable that starvation must be their lot, unless assistance is given to them. Such assistance should be speedily rendered, as there have been numerous cases of cholera among them during their journey, and unless adequate arrangements are made to ensure proper food supplies and proper sanitary arrangements, there is little doubt that many will fall victims to this disease and there is, moreover, every prospect of cholera spreading in the districts to which they have gone.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

They were induced to leave Sylhet by means of fallacious stories as to the conditions obtaining in their districts. Mr. Gandhi's name was the *talisman* which led them to do as they have done. Unless, Mr. Gandhi is prepared to disown his friends in Sylhet, the Government should, the Committee think, take steps to ensure his fulfilling the promise made by his supporters to the coolies. He has recently informed the public that he is in possession of funds and the Committee trust that on him will fall the burden of providing for these unfortunate people.

SPINNING MILL IN EVERY HOME.

(Continued from previous page.)

and in that time they had to work and not to talk. The time for Swaraja had come. If they could not get Swaraja at the end of that time it would not be through Mr. Gandhi's fault. He saw amongst the audience many Gandhi caps and there was lot of shouting when Mr. Gandhi came. They should look to what Mr. Gandhi was doing to win Swaraja for them, he was working day and night, morning and evening. But, what were they doing for the attainment of Swaraja? They went to the Share Bazar, they were busy money making and they were busy with all sorts of petty things. He wanted to warn them that the year 1920 was not like the present year. They were doing exactly the same thing that they were doing last year. It was not by doing so that they could ever get rid of their slavery. There was a great deal of difference between 1920 and 1921. They had to get rid of their slavery. He did not mean to say that they should not at all look after other things. What he meant to say was that the attainment of Swaraja was an ideal, which they should keep in the very forefront. Swaraja could not be given by either Lord Reading or Mr. Lloyd George, or Mr. Gandhi and least of all by all Ali Brothers. They had to get Swaraja. It could not be produced at Simla. Swaraja was made everywhere—in Matunga, in Bombay and everywhere. As they made *purees* and other eatables in their homes, so was Swaraja made in their individual homes. Not by wearing foreign clothes could they attain Swaraja. What did they do when they saw a poisonous snake in their houses? They had to kill it at once. There was no snake more poisonous than their present slavery, their dependence. There was nothing worse than that.

"MAKE UP ALL YOUR DIFFERENCES."

There was no unity between the different communities in this country. There were differences between Brahmins and non-Brahmins, between the different Hindus and then between Hindus and Moslems. They were afraid of everybody; they were afraid of even the Afghans and every one in this world. Their duty was clear: They had to make up all their differences. He wanted all Moslems and Hindus to stand together united in the course of the country. Some friends said that if Swaraja was given the Hindus would by their very numbers persecute their Moslem brethren and kill them; others said that the Mahomedans would do the same thing to the Hindus. All were afraid of each other. Their first duty was to get rid of all this suspicion, all this envy and all these doubts. Without getting rid of all these vices they would never get Swaraja. They should not fear other, but trust each other. Personally, he had a large number of friends amongst the Englishmen and women. He did not hate them personally, what he hated was that slavery which they had imposed on them.

"GET RID OF SLAVERY."

Their duty was clear: that was to get rid of the slavery. Indians were anxious to cooperate with Government all these years, but Government never responded to their advances. And, now, when the people wanted to non-cooperate with them Government complained that the people were not cooperating with them heartily. Indians were determined to be slaves of nobody—whether it was the British Government, or the Afghan Government, or even of Mr. Gandhi. They were anxious to attain Swaraja by Non-Cooperation as only by means of cooperation had the British Government captured this country. The British people had not conquered India by means of the sword, but by means of cooperation with Indians themselves. And now Indians were anxious to get Swaraja by cooperating amongst themselves and non-cooperating with the Government. When a Belgian woman asked one of their Moderate friends what they were doing in India to get Swaraja he answered her they were going to attain it by widening the councils and by abolishing the Arms Act and such other things. She, thereupon, said that they could chase away the British even by raising 300 million sticks against them. He exhorted them to make up their minds there and then that they would not remain slaves one moment more hereafter. If each man and woman could make up his or her mind in that way, Swaraja was the easiest thing to attain in this world.

GIVE UP FINERIES AND ATTAIN SWARAJ.

Crores of rupees were being sent to Manchester every year for purchasing their cloth, where not a pound of cotton was produced. Their women who wanted fineries had to remain in this condition of dependence for ever. If they wished to get rid of their slavery, let them give up all these foreign luxuries and that at once.

"BOYCOTT SCHOOLS, COURTS AND LIQUOR."

Lord Reading had told them that he was anxious that the reputation for British justice should not be tarnished in his time. Not the reputation of Jallianwalla Baug, and the crawling lane at Amritsar! It was impossible to get justice from the British. What Indians had to do was to boycott their schools, their courts of law and their liquor shops. They should not drink liquor even if Mahatma Gandhi offered it to them. They should do their duty to the country, every one of them.

Mr. Shaukat Ali then spoke in similar terms and appealed to them to do their duty to their country.

MR. PICKTHALL.

Mr. Pickthall said he wanted to refuse the invitation to attend political meetings in the month of Ramdhan as he did not feel inclined to talk politics. He, however, thought that at a meeting where Mahatma Gandhi was going to be present politics in the ordinary sense would not be talked and that it would be infinitely better than politics in the ordinary sense. But as he drove along that night he thought he would simply wish them true success and joy—not the success which meant the ruin of their neighbour, but the true success mentioned in the Koran: "He is indeed successful who prunes and cultivates the soul to its development" etc. No one else could give them joy; true joy must come from within. Others might give them pleasure, but true joy must come from themselves.

"FOR GOD'S SAKE LAUGH!"

When the speaker set foot on the soil of India he was horribly depressed. There seemed to be something strange, something to be ever hovering over the country. In other countries the material progress might not be great, and the people might be poorer, but there was happiness about the people. The people here were not like that and it seemed to him that there was something wrong with Indians; he seemed to be inclined to tell Indians: For God's sake laugh! What impressed him was that the Indian people had given up cultivating and developing their own soul. They were lost in admiration of, and dazzled by, the mechanical show of a foreign civilisation and had given up their natural development.

He came to India as a non-cooperator; as he was a Moslem and a keen Khilafat worker he could not have accepted the position of an Editor unless there was non-cooperation in connection with the Khilafat question.

DAY OF JOY MUST COME.

Mahatma Gandhi's policy was really an attempt to prune and cultivate the national soul of Indians. It would naturally lead them to true success. What greater restraint there could be than non-violent non-cooperation? After so much self-restraint as that, there must be coming a day of joy, just as after Ramadhan there comes a day of relief.

Mrs. Naidu then again made a short speech, and the proceedings terminated little after 9 p.m.

PLEDGE OF ALI BROS.

NO ADVOCACY OF VIOLENCE.

The following statement has been issued by Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali to Press. It is dated Bombay the 29th May, 1921.

"Friends have drawn our attention to certain speeches of ours which in their opinion have a tendency to incite to violence. We desire to state that we never intended to incite to violence, and we never imagined that any passages in our speeches were capable of bearing the interpretation put upon them. But we recognise the force of our friends' argument and interpretation. We, therefore, sincerely feel sorry and express our regret for the unnecessary heat of some of the passages in these speeches, and we give our public assurance and promise to all who may require it that *so long as we are associated with the movement of non-cooperation*, we shall not directly or indirectly advocate violence at present or in the future nor create an atmosphere of preparedness for violence. Indeed, we hold it contrary to the spirit of non-violent Non-Cooperation to which we have pledged our word."

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

MR. GANDHI INVITED AGAIN NO PRESIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 28.

The executive committee of Madras Provincial Congress Committee have resolved to again invite Mr. Gandhi to be President of the Provincial Conference at Tanjore and tour throughout this province for four weeks.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, General Secretary of the Congress wires, stating that a telegram from Sholapur, has been received wherein Mr. Gandhi says he does not want to leave Bombay during the last days of June. He would rather tour in Madras in July. Another telegram from Mr. Gandhi from Bijapur says "Still suggest your letting me pass June in Bombay for fund."

NIRANJAN PRASAD VAISH.

CHARGED WITH MAKING A SEDITIOUS SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, May 28.

The following Press *communique* has been issued officially:—

Niranjan Prasad Vaish of Sadabad, Muttra District, has been arrested in Agr city and is charged with making a speech in Sadabad, in the course of which he said "the Government is tyrannical and cruel and should be expelled. The king is like a wooden toy. The cellar of slavery should be broken. Under the rule of Government our mothers and sisters have been disgraced, thousands of Indians are hanged for murder of an Englishman. An officer was sent by Government to kill Mr. Gandhi. When he went near him and drew his sword, he saw thousands of Gandhis, he did not even stop then, and in consequence was killed by his sword. The foreigners are dependent on India but still show their ingratitude. Their end is now near at hand and we shall get rest the day the Government is turned out of India.

Niranjan Prasad is charged on the speech, with attempting to bring Government into hatred and contempt, and exciting disaffection. He will be tried in Multan.

SWAMI PARMANAND.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 23.

An application for bail, pending appeal for Swami Permanand, was argued before Justice Duckworth, Mr. Ginnwala appearing for the accused. The Government Advocate opposed the application on grounds of public tranquility. Orders are to be passed on Monday.

ANGLO-OTTOMAN SOCIETY LONDON.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the A. O. Society was held at the Minerva, High Holborn, London, on April 25th. Mr. Arnold Lupton presided over a full attendance. The Turkish Minister and Secretary of Legation were among the visitors, and Mr. M. M. H. Chotani represented the Indian Delegation. The report for 1920 showed an income of £360, and a small deficit on the year's working. Donations were acknowledged from the London Muslim League, Khilafat Delegations, Mr. Jeewanjee of East Africa, Messrs. Yakub Hasan, Pickthall, Lupton and Ryder.

Mr. Chotani, head of the All India Delegation, invited by the Government of Great Britain, said he was very glad to be associated with the society and would donate £50 to it work. He admired the work effected by the society in the face of extraordinary difficulties. He based his hopes for Turkey on a firm belief in eternal justice. The claims of Turkey were true and just and would not be defeated. Perhaps Mustafa Kemal and his brave forces were an instrument in the hand of eternal justice, but even if they failed, the hand of justice would not be paralysed.

Although absent in India Mr. M. Pickthall was re-elected President; and the name of Mr. B. G. Horniman was added to the list of Vice-Presidents. The office of the Society is at 158, Fleet Street, London.

GURU NANAK COLLEGE.

TO RECEIVE RS. 400 FROM SWARAJ FUND.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 28.

It is proposed that a monthly contribution or grant-in-aid of Rs. 400 per month will be paid out of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, Punjab, towards the upkeep of the Guru Nanak College, which is being converted into a national college, independent of the Punjab University.

PERSIA.

GOVT. ACTIVELY CARRYING ON REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

The Consul-General for Persia has received the following *communique* from there Persian Government:—Situation in Persia continues satisfactory Government is actively carrying on Reforms. His Excellency Modirel Molk has been nominated Minister of Finance, and Minister of Public Works also has been appointed. English financial advisers have begun work. Jan. Khan has been arrested. Evacuation of Russian troops from Gilan commenced.

AHMEDABAD EXHIBITION.

OF INDIAN ARTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

The Secretaries of the Provisional Executive Committee of the 36th Indian National Congress, to be held at Ahmedabad in December write to us:—

At their meeting held on 3rd May, 1921, under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi, the Reception Committee of the 36th Indian National Congress have decided to hold an Exhibition of Indian art and manufactures at Ahmedabad at the time of the Congress Session. The Reception Committee have further directed its Executive Committee to invite opinions and suggestions from the various public bodies as well as private individuals to enable it to formulate a practical Scheme for organizing the Exhibition as would prove substantially helpful and give a stimulus to the Swadeshi propoganna.

The points in regard to which you are particularly requested to state your views and suggestions are these:—

(1) Whether the Exhibition should be only of handicrafts or whether it should also include machine-made manufactures.

(2) If machine-made manufactures are to be included, it is presumed the machinary employed in the manufacture may be of foreign manufacture.

(3) Whether the Exhibition should consist only the finished products or whether the various stages, should also be shown.

(4) Whether there should also be practical demonstrations in case of certain kinds of industries e.g. hand-spinning, weaving etc.

(5) Whether you support the idea of giving special attention to the spinning wheel and khaddar manufacture in all it's details.

(6) Whether there should be special competition prizes:—

For:—

(1) Best Charkha—simple, handy, cheap and capable of turning varn speedily

(2) Best handspinning—both for speed and quality.

(7) Any other points which you consider useful and important in making the Exhibition a success.

Will you kindly send to us the names and addresses of any other gentlemen or bodies you know of whose advice in this connection will be boneful? You are requested to send your suggestions at an early date to the Secretaries Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee's Office, Social Reform Hall, Ahmedabad.

LEAGUE OF "PEACE AND PROGRESS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, May 23.

The first meeting of the League of Peace and Progress, established in Cawnpore some weeks ago, was held this morning, when Mr. H. A. Lomas, I.C.S., Collector presided. Donations for the object of the league, amounting to Rs. 2,500 were announced.

"UNIFICATION OR FEDERATION."

MR. NATARAJAN'S LECTURE AT POONA.

(From our own Correspondent)

POONA, May 22.

Under the auspices of the Vasant Vyakhan Mala, a very able and learned paper on "Unification or Federation" was read by Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer" Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik presiding. Mr. Natarajan said that the Chairman was far from right in characterizing him as a party man. He did not belong to any political party although, he was nearer to all political parties. So, in a way, he belonged to none and all, at the same time. Continuing, Mr. Natarajan said that all his study upto this day, had convinced him of the belief that India had a message of her own to impart to the world. Had it not been so, the Hindoo civilization would not have survived to this day.

The lecturer further traced the history of the evolution of Indian Nationalism, pointing out the various stages at which direct attempts were made by Akbar and the Sikhs to establish the Hindu-Muslim unity. Akbar's failure, in the eyes of the lecturer was due to the opposing elements upon which the two respective civilizations—i.e. Hindoo and Islam—were based. Speaking of the recent times, Mr. Natarajan said that all great leaders had aimed at the unification of India and he himself stood for that. Unification and not Federation, he said, would suit this country.

The English rule in the beginning helped towards this unification, but as time passed on, the old good spirit of the rulers underwent a change. This change, was due to amongst other reasons, the success of German federation and to the industrial revolution that took place in England itself. Mr. Pickthall of the "Bombay Chronicle" holds that Lord Beaconsfield gave "orientation" to the administrative system then prevalent in India. The lecturer said he differed from Mr. Pickthall. For, Lord Beaconsfield in his regime, allowed such legislatures that evidently could in no way be shown to support Mr. Pickthall's view.

BENGAL PARTITION.

Speaking about the Bengal partition, the lecturer thought, that so, serious an agitation as had been carried on then, was not needed. According to him, the problem of communal representation took its start since the annulment of the Bengal partition, and as is seen at present, this communal representation, having been once accepted, has to be let on *ad infinitum*. In sanctioning the arrangement of provinces on linguistic basis, the Nagpur Congress has dealt another blow to the problem of unification. The lecturer mentioned "Austria-Hungary" as the solitary instance having a federation on linguistic basis. But that country is not the same on the map of Europe now. He was much afraid of the present tendency towards federation.

Incidentally, referring to the present reforms, the lecturer pointed out one ominous effect arising therefrom. A considerable number of journalists, said the lecturer who would have otherwise criticized the Government, were now actually a party to the Government. This, in the eyes of the lecturer, was a very sad effect of the reforms. In conclusion, the speaker repeatedly emphasized the supreme importance of the problem of "Unification" and requested the audience to pay all the serious attention to that problem.

FIGHT FOR SWARAJ.

MR. KHAPARDE ON MR. TILAK'S WORK.

(From our own Correspondent)

POONA, May 22.

The Hon. Mr. Khaparde, addressing a huge public meeting to-day in memory of the late Lokamanya, said that the times at present were rather critical. No one could clearly see the way to duty. Everywhere, there prevailed confusion. Lokamanya had striggled out his way through such crisis by his firmness of policy and he asked the audience to be firm in their method of work. An oft changed policy is sure to bring in destruction. He exhorted the audience to follow the advice of Swami Ramadas like a shrewd man of the world. Ascetic indifference or self-abnegation, in his eyes, was a pure folly. Thereby, even a little, that would have been obtained otherwise, is lost. He concluded warning the audience to think over the present crisis in a calm mood and exhorting them to be firm in their time-honoured way of fighting for Swaraj.

NEW NATIONAL COLLEGE AT LAHORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 28.

So far thirty students have joined the New National College at Lahore, opened near Bradlaugh Hall, on the 16th instant. There are altogether four classes. The curriculum includes spinning, weaving, Indian music, Indian games, besides the academic subjects.

ARRESTS OF 2 MYSTERIOUS SIKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 28.

The "C. and M. Gazette" understands that two Sikhs, armed with loaded revolvers, were arrested in Lahore on Monday by the Police. They had drawn suspicion on themselves by visiting various bangalows in Civil Lines and making inquiries. Their names are Sher Singh and Sukha Singh, and they state that the revolvers found on them were given to them by a relative of the Mahant of Nankana Sahib.

Rai Bahadur Milki Ram, Vice-Chairman of the Lahore Municipal Committee, and Choudhari Shahabuddin, M.L.A., who were defeated at the recent Municipal elections by the Non-Cooperation party candidates, have been nominated members of the Lahore committee.

ANGLO-INDIA COLONIAL NAVIGATION.

PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATOR APPOINTED

The affairs of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., have been of absorbing interest to the investing public. A committee has for some time past been looking into its affairs and only the other day, the report of the auditors was published in these columns, giving an interesting insight into the position of the company and many of its transactions. It will be remembered that at a meeting of the shareholders the services of the Official Liquidator were terminated, and it was resolved that the Company should be taken into voluntary liquidation.

On a motion made by Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. before Mr. Justice Pratt, on Saturday, Mr. S. B. Billimoria was appointed Provisional Liquidator of the Company's affairs. The interest of Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. in the Anglo-India is in connection with the "Carlton House" transaction, the Tatas having a lien on the property against the moneys they have advanced to the Company to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs. Though it was not a regular sitting day, it appears that a motion was made on behalf of the Tatas by special permission, with the result that the application was granted and Mr. Billimoria was appointed Provisional Liquidator.

GUJRANWALLA BOMB CONSPIRACY CASE.

FATE OF A KHAN BAHADUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 28.

The "C. and M. Gazette" publishes the text of the judgement recently delivered by Rai Ganga Ram Wadhwa, Sessions Judge, Gujranwalla, in what is known as the Gujranwalla Bomb Conspiracy case. It will be remembered that in this case one Khan Bahadur was sentenced to fourteen years rigorous imprisonment plus Rs. 1,000 fine under sections 120 B and 302 I.P.C., and Section 20 of Arms Act, while his associate Rauf Ali got eight years plus Rs. 400 fine.

The Judgement throws a good deal of light on the origin and ramifications of *Mujahudin* or *Hindustani* fanatic movement. It was founded by Sayyad Ahmed Shah of Rae Barelli about 1827 and was originaly directed against the Sikh Raj. In the Punjab, these fanatics have long given trouble to the British Government, taking part in various frontier risings from 1857 onwards. Though originally the movement had no anti-British bias, since 1914-1915 their anti British feelings had taken more dangerous form and they had been engaged in almost ceaseless conspiracy in conjunction with the anti-British party in Kabul to overthrow the British Raj by stirring up revoution in India, and by sending bombs and arms for the murder of British officers. Evidence was produced in the trial as to the series of bomb outrages which were committed in furtherance of this conspiracy at Peshawar, Risalpur, Rawalpindi and other places in the Peshawar district.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

PATHETIC PARTICULARS.

Srijut Vishambhar Dayal, Joint Secretary, District Congress Committee, Aligarh writes to "The Independent."

I had been to Jail to see Mr. Indra Varma on the 15th instant. He told me that since his conviction he was being kept in a secluded room where no one was allowed to see him except the officials who went to give him food or water. The sureties were ordered to see and watch him from such a distance that they could not hear him singing. This order has been in prevailence since the 12th May 1921 as the sentry who had heard him singing on the 11th night has submitted his resignation of the post. On the 11th and 12th May he was given no work. On the 13th May he was required to prepare a rope three hundred yards in length but inspite of all his exertions he could not prepare more than 120 yards. On the 14th May he could do 200 yards and on the day I saw he said that he would be able to do the requisite quota. He further told me that on Saturday the prisoners were not allowed to do any work till 10 a.m. as the superintendent made a special inspection on that day. But they were required to finish the work which was equal to the work done on other days. He told me that he was going to be transferred to the Central Jail Benares or to some such other place. He made certain allegations against the Government I asked him to give it in writing and he has promised to do so. He appeared to be in very good spirits and while parting said that he was sure that "Swaraj" would be got before September 1921.

The Jailor was all along with us. On my inquiry he said that the prisoner was not undergoing the sentence of solitary confinement. As regards his being transferred to some Central Jail he (jailor) said that the District Magistrate might have written to the Inspector General of prison d'rect on this but he had no record to that effect in his office.

The Punjab Government Ministry of Education, have by a Gazette notification reduced the number of ex-officio members of the Lahore Municipal Committee from four to two, allowing a corresponding increase in the number of elected members.

Mr. Fergusson, I.C.S., having concluded inquiry into the Nankana case, is proceeding to Kashmir on leave.

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Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared Audit of Books Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant.

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His son writes :—

TO THE EMINENT SCULPTOR
MR. Wagh,

DEAR SIR,

The marble bust of my revered father the late Lok: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, which you made for us with such arduous labour has really been a complete success, and I liked it extremely. Other members of our family highly appreciated your work and we all pray to the Almighty for your prosperity. With kind regards,

Yours, 11-2-1921. Sincerely Yours,
(Sd.) Shridhar Balwant Tilak.

Similar busts and statues of Lok and other eminent persons will be available at the Premier Sculpture studio, Girgaum Bombay.

THE ASSAM LABOUR STRIKE.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

The sights which I have seen at Chandpur have been heart-breaking. The congestion of the returned labourers has here been excessive. It is the only place from whence, those coming from the tea gardens are able to get back to their homes. A long journey by water to Goalundo is the only exit. Thus they have come pouring down into this place which is like the neck of a bottle. The Government have shut the neck of the bottle. They have refused to allow the steamers to carry these labourers except at their own expense. Hence the inevitable congestion at Chandpur. Some two thousand were sent on before the Government orders were received. Some four thousand remain.

I have already seen, at Naihati and at Goalundo, the condition of the labourer who were the first to come down. Their state was miserable enough. I hardly expected to see misery greater than that which I have witnessed on Naihati platform. But my experience yesterday was even more conclusive Let me describe it. On the morning after my arrival I went on a round of visits, to see the sick who had been placed in different buildings. I saw first a poor woman, who was in an advanced stage of pregnancy, suffering from the agonies of Cholera. I went on and found a second woman who was lying on the footpath attacked by the same disease, and writhing in her pain. A bamboo stretcher being prepared to carry her away There I saw a handcart, in the bottom of which was a third woman suffering from the same tortures. I have had Asiatic Cholera myself and I could well understand what those tortures meant.

I came to the main encampment of the tea garden labourers, where they were gathered in large masses together. Here the sight was so painful, that I shall never forget it as long as I live. I have seen the condition of Indian indentured, labourers in Natal and in Fiji. But in neither country have I seen much misery and destitution as this What I saw revealed the fact to me, without the need of further evidence, that these tea garden labourers must have spent a miserable existence, not merely for the last few day but for many years past. What the condition of the rest of the labourers on the tea estates is I shall find out on further enquiry when I am able to leave Chandpur and go up into the interior. My first impression remains, that the state of affairs in the Surma Valley from whence these people come must be far inferior to that which I have often heard reported to me about the Assam Valley proper. This may possibly explain the phenomenon, that many thoroughly reliable witnesses have spoken about the happy and prosperous condition of the Assam labourers, while others have spoken only of their wretchedness and destitution.

A very regrettable incident took place on Friday night, just one night before I arrived It has led to a hartal which still continues. Earlier in the week a steamer had been rushed by the labourers, who were waiting on the bank, longing to get on to Goalundo. The steamer had been wisely allowed to proceed; but the Goorkha soldiers were summoned to Chandpur in order to prevent any further rush of the labourers. The Magistrates had been slightly hurt in trying to stop the labourers from boarding the steamer. These Goorkha soldiers were ordered, at a late hour of the night, soon after their arrival, to clear the railway station, which had been made the camping ground of the majority of the labourers. This act was performed with what appears to me prima facie, unnecessary violence. On the morning of my arrival, I was shown the marks of the injuries received by women and even by children. I offered at once to hold an enquiry and asked the Commissioner himself, who was present during this lamentable occurrence, to appear and give evidence. He expressed his willingness to do so, if Government gave him permission. The people of Chandpur have also insisted that Government should help substantially towards the repatriation of the labourers. We have received from the Commissioner the promise that he will wire at once to the Government strongly supporting the wish of the people. This promise has been fulfilled. The "hartal" will, however, continue until a favourable answer has been received from Government. I entirely sympathise with the people of Chandpur in this demand. It is both reasonable and just. The Government cannot throw off its responsibilities in such a crisis. To stop all the labourers at Chandpur is undoubtedly to court the most serious disaster. A cholera outbreak of a virulent form has already begun; and if all these many hundreds of labourers remain in this congested state in the centre of Chandpur unable to go away, they will form a breeding ground for the cholera bacillus. The epidemic, which has now begun, would in that case be certain to spread, not only over the whole of Chandpur, but also to the villages. On the other hand, if the healthy labourers are allowed to proceed to Goalundo with full medical attendance, it is probable that no further outbreak will occur. Those who may have been infected and are kept behind in Chandpur can be assisted more easily and be fed better, because the congestion will then be over.

It appears that the rush down from the estates has now temporarily ceased. It is impossible to say whether or not it will begin again. There can be no excuse for Government delaying to do its duty by these labourers who are now stranded in Chandpur It should take action at once.

To continue my own personal narrative.—I came to the labourers concentration camp, which was dangerously near to the centre of the town. In a moment, when these poor labourers saw me coming they appeared by instinct to understand that I had come to help them. They prostrated themselves at my feet in a manner, which showed the uttermost despair. Women brought their children and placed them at my feet and little babies only a few months old, were brought near to touch me. It was impossible to move forward for a very long time; and even when some of the national volunteers tried to stop them from approaching me they could not do so. I did not like this attempt to stop them; for it seemed to give the poor women especially a few moments' comfort in their great misery, and I would not deprive them of it. It is easy to understand the pain which I felt at heart while they crowded to get near me. At such a time, it was not difficult to understand the depths of their misery and destitution. I have had many experiences before of such prostration due to desperate hopelessness. Exactly similar scenes have happened to me on other occasions of misery and I suppose most of those who have tried to help the poor have had the same experiences. But the wretchedness of what I saw on this occasion exceeded all bounds. I have never in my life seen such utter misery before.

In the middle of the day, when my heart was still stirred, almost beyond further endurance, by the sights I had seen in the morning. I nearly made up my mind to go straight to Darjeeling and tell the Government officials there while my blood was still on fire what it meant to issue orders which stopped these poor fugitive men and women and children from reaching their destination. I could picture to them on the spot the fate which was ever before these labourers' eyes of being attacked by cholera with all its torments, without any means of escape. But after consultation I decided that the best plan was to remain at Chandpur. I have been obliged to write this imperfect account amid many interruptions. I would ask other papers in India to copy it, and also vernacular paper to translate it. The disaster that is now threatening is nothing less than of national importance. It is one in which Indians and Englishmen ought at once to join together for the relief of the distressed.

I would appeal to the Marwari Community in Calcutta and elsewhere which gave me such generous help on behalf of the Fiji emigrants, to assist once again in this new national disaster. Even if Government accepts our demand and provides part of the passage money still even then, a very large sum will be needed. I feel sure that those, whose hearts have burnt like mine when they read what I have written will wish to send some help.

I have just heard from Karimganj, that one thousand are waiting there and that more are coming in day by day.

All subscriptions should be sent to Babu Akhil Chandra Datta, President, Tipperah District Congress Committee, Chandpur.

I would pay my own tribute of admiration to the citizens of Chandpur for the unsparing way in which they have helped and fed and nursed in sickness these poor men and women and children. It has been a wonderful service of love and it has lighted up with the brightness of the human kindness the darkness of human misery.—"The Servant."

STRANDED TEA GARDEN "COOLIES"

GOVT. MEDICAL HELP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

The Government of Bengal are making the necessary medical and sanitary arrangements for the stranded tea-garden coolies at all the places where they are collected in large numbers. At Chandpur, Dr. Bairn, Assistant Director of Public Health, with six assistants are looking after the health of over three thousand coolies. 30 cholera cases were taken to the Railway Hospital and 40 other cases to the Municipal Hospital. At Goalando there are 2,950 coolies. There were 26 cholera attacks and four deaths. Two doctors accompanied 523 coolies were from Goalando to Naihati. At Goalando the patients were segregated, the steamers and sources of water supply were segregated and anti-cholera vaccine was used. At Naihati the average arrival was 600. There were 12 cholera attacks, of whom three died. The trains were disinfected and patients were segregated. Among 800 coolies walking from Rajbari to Belgachi, there were seven cases, with 5 deaths. At Asansol necessary arrangements for segregation and disinfection were made. Eleven cases were removed to the hospital.

SURMA VALLEY EXODUS

MR. ANDREWS ON LABOURERS' DESTITUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, May 27.

Discussing the causes of exodus from Surma Valley Tea Estates, Mr. C. F. Andrews says he talked with labourers themselves, also planters representatives, railway and steamship agents and Government officials. He thinks what happened is that during and immediately after war tea estates were very prosperous and able providing abundant work for all workers and there was great increase in recruited labour force. Depression since set in. There has been reduction of output and consequently surplus of labour. Many returned labourers informed him they have been receiving only six pice daily which it appears have been given as subsistence allowance in cases where labourers were not fully employed. Mr. Andrews concludes that the underlying cause which goes far deeper than political cause is shortage of work and unemployment owing to trade depression. He thinks if such unemployment and subsistence wages have continued many months as he believes to be the case they would account exactly for the distitute and half-starved condition of labourers whom he has seen.

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PATNA NEWS

OPPRESSIVE HEAT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, May 28.

Provinces of Bihar and Orissa suffer at present from unusually oppressive heat. Meterological report of the 24th shows Gaya having maximum temperature of 115 and Puri with maximum of 91.3 Patna 107, thus indicating not much difference in provincial and summer capitals. A severe dust storm lasting for several minutes visited Patna in the hourly of this morning followed by another storm of milder intensity.

Appointment of the President of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council in succession to Sir Walter Maude has not been yet made. According to H. E. the Governor's prorogation speech, the next meeting is expected to be held in July. It is stated that as the President of the Council has not yet been appointed business has not yet been fixed, and it is not possible to have a forecast of the work of the next session. It is, however, understood that three non-official resolutions have been sent, including the resolution recommending discontinuance of the present arrangement of having the whole time Chancellor for the Patna University.

Five of the Seva Samiti volunteers, who were sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment for trespass into a liquor shop, were released from jail to-day after the expiry of the term. Non-Cooperators receive them at the gate and took them round in procession in decorated carriages.

VACCINATION IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

CAUSE OF ITS FAILURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 27.

The results of vaccination in this Presidency have not been satisfactory for some years, though other provinces continued to show good results. In order to discover the cause of this deterioration, Government had deputed Major Cunningham, I.M.S., and later Rao Bahadur M. Kesava Pai, M.D., of King's Institute, to visit lymph depots in other provinces and report on the methods of lymph production and preservation in these depots. The investigation of these officers indicate that climatic conditions in this Presidency are unfavourable to the success of vaccination in hot weather. The small-pox returns of the last ten years indicate that the disease is most common between January and May.

The Surgeon General, having regard to the above facts, recommended that total cessation of routine vaccination work in the plains during the hot season, excepting cases of emergency, such as the presence of small-pox in epidemic form.

Approving the Surgeon General's proposal, Government have directed that supply of vaccine lymph from the King's Institute shall cease during the months of May and June.

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The following resolutions among others were passed in the Andhra Provincial Conference held at Bezwada.

The rules made by the District Congress Committee shall provide for the representation of women, Adima Andhras (Periahs) Christians, Mahomedans and other communities.

Each District has the right to return members to the Provincial Congress Committee at the rate of one for every 50,000 of its inhabitants.

Out of the collections made in any District for Tilak Swaraj Nidhi, that District Congress Committee shall remit to Provincial Congress Committee the fourth share due to the All India Congress Committee and a second fourth share remaining out of the moneys to be administered by the Provincial Congress Committee after deducting there from the other two quarter shares for Districts. (50 per cent. is returned in the District and the rest is sent to the Provincial Congress Committee.)

The District Congress Committees should constitute in their respective Districts electorial areas comprising a population of not less than 1½ lakhs and not more than 2½ lakhs.

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ACHES AND PAINS

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(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

ROZESHAH MEHTA.

R PHEROZESHAH MEHTA." by H. P. MODY, M.A., LL.B. "The Times" Press, Bombay.

There is too much truth in Mr. Mody's remark that in Bombay we have not "a single biography adequately recording the life and life work of an Indian." The splendidly got up two volume biography which he has given to the world cannot be said to be inadequate, and with more materials he would perhaps have added a third. Some thousands of latters received by Sir Pherozshah during his lifetime could be found in his house, but very few of sufficient importance and only half a dozen written by himself. Though Mr. Mody has given some particulars about his educational and professional career, his habits of life and interest shown by him in the affairs of his community, his main object was to produce a political biography, and he must be heartily congratulated on his supplying us with a work of thrilling interest. He seems to have caught not a little inspiration from the impressive and electric personality whose achievements he has described and it is abundantly manifest from the warmth of his sentiments and the glow of his language.

Pherozeshah Mehta was born in 1845. His father was a well-to-do merchant, who not only gave him the best education locally available but sent him to England to qualify himself as a barrister. There he became a disciple of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and saw some of the leading politicians of the day. On his return he was offered a first class subjudgship, but he preferred the independence of the bar. Before briefs came in he led a small band of young lawyers who "divided their time between tea-parties, political discussions and practical jokes," and also now and then wrote in various journals. Gradually he built up a lucrative practice, chiefly on the appellate side of the High Court and in the Mofussil, where his powerful advocacy, skill in cross-examination, and his towering abilities were highly appreciated. It appears also that "his advice was constantly sought by the Native Princes, especially of Kathiawar, in the disputes which they had among themselves and with the suzerain Power" and he drafted memorials for them. In 1892 the Junagadh Durbar appointed him to reorganise the judicial administration of the State on a salary of Rs. 2,000 a month and he held the office for a couple of years.

Sir Pherozeshah was bound to distinguished himself wherever he went but posterity will remember him chiefly as a political leader of unsurpassed influence. During the best part of a life time his commanding voice was heard in the Bombay Corporation and the University, in the local Legislative Council and the Imperial Legislative Assembly in the National Congress and all public meetings of importance. In the Corporation he became practically a dictator. Elsewhere he successfully fought battles, some of transient, others of permanant, some of local and others of imperial and national interest. They are all described in Mr. Mody's graphic and detailed narratives, and the later ones at least must be in the memory of a large number of our readers.

India has been moving fast, faster perhaps than Sir Pherozeshah expected. English history had taught him that freedom's battles are slowly won. From Gladstone and Bright he had learnt respect for constitutional agitation. But a new generation was arising which was not at all impressed by the triumphs of such agitation. They felt that we had no constitution under which our voice could be made effective and that the bureaucrats could afford to laugh at the ablest debaters as mere windbags. The officials on the other hand tried to suppress political lawyers as conceited busy bodies who did no real good to the country. A time came when the lion of Bombay had trouble with both. As H. H. the Aga Khan remarks, in his able and remarkably felicitous Foreword, the impatient idealist thought that he was "a dead weight to the cause of progress." The split in the Congress could not be healed even by a leader of Sir Pherozeshah's eminence. On the other hand, he made no secret of the conservative cast of his liberalism. When the Morley-Minto reforms were under discussion he openly acknowledged: "I have always been against looking too far ahead. I have for a long time deprecated the fashion of talking of ideals. In India at any rate at present let our aims and goals be practical, looking forward to the near future without troubling ourselves as to what may be the ultimate goal."

Mr. Mody thinks that a biographer should not be a blind partisan, and Sir Pherozeshah's refusal to preside at the Lahore Congress is one of his acts which the critic reprobates. The great leader's admirers might have thought that his influence could work wonders, but it is difficult to see why he should have accepted their estimate of his influence. If he was conscious of his own limitations, others can find no fault with him.

Mr. Mody also gives us the benefit of his opinion on the role which Sir Pherozeshah would have assumed in the political conflicts of to-day. It seems that he would not have approved of Mr. Gandhi's methods and the policy of this paper which was founded by him. As Mr. Mody was not writing a biography either of Mr. Gandhi or of the conductors of this journal, his remarks on them might well have been withheld. It has been said that the greatest man is yet a man of his age, even when he carrays himself against it. Sir Pherozeshah was born in 1845. If he had been born in 1865 what would he have done in 1920? If Mr. Mondy could tell us that, it might be to the point. In the sentence which we have quoted about Sir Pherodeshah's view of practical politics. one should not lose sight of the phrase "at present." His political judgments were formed and expressed at a time when Mr Gandhi's methods had not been tried in this country. An American psychologist has said that a man's personality constantly changes especially in politics. He would be a bold man who asserted that Sir Pherozeshah, with all his self-confidence, would not have taken cognisance of the declaration of policy towards India made in Parliament and to the march of events in Egypt and elsewhere after the war. Even Lord Morley once declared that political principles change with circumstances. This biography will do no justice to the memory of the great patriot if it is used as a "dead weight" on modern aspirations and newer methods. It is no good appealing to the history of other times in other countries. Pedants merely read history, patriots make it. Sir Pherozeshah's career as a whole ought to serve as a spur rather than as a curb, as an inspiration rather than as a damper.

ABOUT CHEMISTS.

Famous Chemists, the Men and Their Work. By Sir W. M. Tilden, F.R.S., D. Sc., LL.D., Routledge 12/6.

Sir William Tilden knows that the lives of men of science are apt to be shrouded in mystery for the simple reason that their personality does not carry across into their work, as the personality of a literary man almost always does. Men of letters abide our question all but the ever inscrutable Shakespeare. Most do more than abide it, they invite it. They yearn to be read between the lines. There are ten subjective authors for one who hides himself behind a screen of objectiveness, at least among novelists and lyric poets. It is almost impossible for the student of human nature to escape from his own human nature. But the exact opposite is the case with the scientists. Gases and atoms and electrons do not sympathise with their manipulator. Scientific conclusion do not reflect the idiosyncrasies of the investigator, who remains shrouded in his original invisibility. Hence it comes about that lives of great men of science, full of romance and heroism, are unknown where every detail of far less important literary persons is common knowledge. Yet many of their discoveries have affected the progress of civilisation as much as any book, and are of great national importance. So Sir William Tilden's lives of twenty-one famous chemists, from Robert Boyle to Sir William Ramsay, including one or two great names of French and Italians, the Swede Scheele and Russian Mendeleff, really do, as the publishers are so fond of saying, meet "a felt want." Even well-educated people often find themselves at sea in discussing the progress of science and the present volume will be a welcome addition to the library of all who object to closed doors and blank spaces in their house of knowledge. Though the book makes no pretension to be a history of chemistry, but only of the chemists, yet it has been necessary to give as much account of their work as would make the importance of their lives clear.

The guiding principle adopted in selecting which chemists should be discussed out of so many distinguished names has been their contribution to the evolution of the Automic Theory. Present views of the constitution of matter have evolved by prolonged experiments in isolating the elements, by working at the quantitive laws of chemical combination and by the study of the properties of atoms. A crowd of great chemists have devoted their lives to these pursuits, but Sir William has had to confine himself to those whose work was absolutely indispensable to progress. Others rendered immense services, but if their discoveries were contributory rather than essential to the main line of advance, then their names are not in this volume. Robert Boyle, the father of chemistry, inevitably opens the series. His work was separated by a century from the next great advance, so slow was progress in the days when chemistry was an expensive hobby only to be cultivated by men of ample private means. By the end of the eighteenth century, Priestley, Cavendish and Lavoisier had isolated some of complicated materials into the elements of which Boyle had provided a definition. A whole chapter is devoted to Sir Humphrey Davy, partly because of the importance and popularity of his discoveries, and partly because of the human interest of his life. For Davy was a poet and philosopher as well as a great chemist, and the romance [illegible] tragic figure, a lost leader, tempted away from his true line by the deceitfulness of riches and a wife who was not worthy of chemistry. Sir William brings his story down to Sir W. Ramsay and his visit to India to inaugurate the Tata Institute of Science at Bangalore.

SWARAJ.

Swaraj (A drama in five acts) by V. Mangalvedkar, Indian Literature Publishers, Madras, 1921.

Form is of the greatest importance in the world of pure literature. And drama is pure literature, and, therefore, anything written in a dramatic form, which is in every way undramatic, cannot evoke any sympathy from us. There is no continuity of action or crisis or culmination in the play before us. It is only a series of disconnected scenes united together by time rather than by art. A number of characters come before us and then disappear altogether. The style and grammar of the author distinctly need modification. The proof-reading also has been very carelessly done.

The play begins before the war, and during the seven year's that follow, that is, up till the present moment, the psychological changes that take place in Indian leaders are shown. We see Mr. Gandhi in the beginning implicitly trusting in the good faith of the Indian Government and then at the end leading. The Non-Cooperation Movement to destroy its satanic nature. He is represented here as a saint rather than as a statesman, and, therefore, he is leading the nation to destruction! Mr. Tilak appears here as the statesman the constructive patriot. He stands for "Responsive Co-operation". The last but one scene is absolutely beyond our comprehension however. Mr. Gandhi feels despondent at his "failure" and wants advice for his future conduct from the spirit of Mr. Tilak. Well, the spirit of the Mahratta patriot appear before him but instead of accepting any any advice from him, he prefers to stick to his own guns! Then why did he call Mr. Tilak's spirit at all we legitimately wonder!

THE SCIENCE OF SOCIOLOGY.

What is Sociology? By V. Mangalvedkar, Indian Literature Publishers, Madras 1921. As. 8.

The author of this pamphlet is ambitious. He begins by criticizing the ideas about the Science of Sociology which are prevalent in the West. Western Sociology is incomplete, because it neglect the study of metaphysics, and the higher mysteries. The Western Socioligist also make too much of the "scientific" method. All history written up till now, as evidence of past social movements, is bad, according to our author. The true sociologist, who is still to come, will be the man who is learned in Sanskrit, Oriental Sciences as well as in Western knowledge.

It would be well for our author to explain why he insists upon calling Indians only Aryans?" And then does he know what percentage of the over-praised Aryan blood there is in the Veins of Indians?

In the second part of this pamphlet Mr. Mangalvedkar points out the sociological genius of Indians like Manu, Yajnavalkya, and Chanakya, who had evolved a thorough scheme of social organization. What wonderful unity of thought there is in Sanskrit literature! The division and arrangement of that literature show what perfect masters of the synthetic method the ancient Indians were. No European specialist can really understand the Indian sense of unity, because his methods of work are purely external. In contrasting India with Europe, the author says:—

The Sanskrit literature contains definite views on ethics, religion, politics, economics, education and on other points which help us to organize our Society easily. The modern methods, of organization for economic and political purposes are not compreheaive and fail to reconcile with the higher human purposes as in ethics and metaphysics. The partial readings of life of the Western countries often bring disaster and collision amongst the members of a group or among different groups and the social organizations are threatened with extinction."

In spite of its sketchiness, the pamphlet is suggestive and, therefore, worth reading.

V. B. M.

LADY BOUNTIFUL.

"Lady Bountiful", by Geo. A. Birmingham published by Christophers, 22 Berners Street, London, W. I. price 6, is the title the first story of the fifteen which comise this book. It is the best in every spect, though most of the others are amusing and told with the author's well-known humour and sly hits at the West of Ireland folk.

The heroine is an Irish girl of humble birth who is married as his second wife to a "baronet of long descents. She makes a success of her venture by being perfectly natural and using her gift of strong commonsense. She instals her family as servants in the Castle and sees that the work goes smoothly, to the great satisfaction of her lord. She takes no interest in politics until one day he reads to her about the unemployment dole of twenty-five shillings a week. It strikes her as a capital idea and she promptly sets to work to see that all her relatives which means nearly all the villagers benefit by it. The reader must discover for himself her ingenious scheme.

Even for herself she claims and gets it [illegible] been married, and therefore technically speaking, unemployed for nearly two years but that did not seem to matter. She secured the twenty-five shillings a week and only just failed to get another five shillings which she claimed on the ground that her husband was very old and entirely dependent on her. She felt the rejection of this claim to be an injustice. Quite an Irish attitude!

"The Faculty of Medicine" is the best the remaining stories, but all are readable though some of the endings are weak. Al together a pleasant book to pick up leisure moments.

* * * *

The May issue of "The Indian and Eastern Engineer" (price Rs. 1) has an illustrated article on the two new P. and O. boats, the "Naldera" and the "Narkunda". "The Modern Cargo Vessel" by William Gatewood of The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., traces the development of cargo boats from the flagship of Columbus.

* * * *

In the May issue of "Indian and Eastern Motors" considerable attention is given to the recommendations of the Taxi Cab Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Government of Bengal, the "dickey behind the four seater" coming in for special attention. This journal states that the Motor Trade Association (Eastern India Section) propose at their next meeting raising the question of holding a Motor Exhibition in Calcutta during the coming cold weather, and warmly approve of the idea. Details of the course of training laid down by the Bengal Automobile Association

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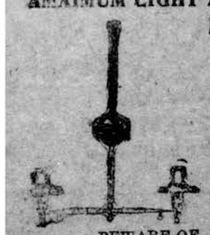

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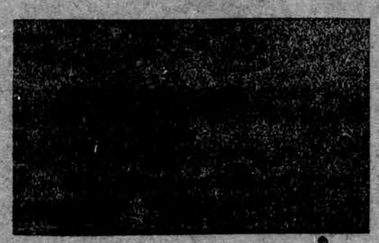

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